The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1907. NO. 21

Grand Rally of the Huntingdon Connty P. O. S. of A. Held Friday at Three Springs

Second Semi-Annual Convention of 1907 Stirs Up Old-Time Interest and Sees Important Changes Made In the Convention Rules and Laws

Ellis F. Baker, of Camp 59, Elected District President

Suitable Resolutions Passed on Questions of Local and National Trend

Secretary's Report of the District Convention of the P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon County, held at Three Springs, Pa., August 2, 1907.

The Convention was opened in proper form at 1.30 and the following officers were appointed: V. P. Clay Park, 572; Secy J. G. Dell, 321; M. of F. D. W. Doyle, 572; Inspector S. C. Postlethwaite, 321; Conductor Dallas Starr, 572; Chaplain G. W. Bunn, 321. After singing the opening ode the regular Camp invocation was offered by the chaplain.

The following committees were then named by President Norris: Resolutions, R. J. Coons, 374, B. T. Bence, 512, P. B. Cutshall, 321. Credentials, I. N. Swope, G. W. Bunn, 321, W. H. H. Carrigan, 374.

The committee on credentials reported delegates as follows: Camp 59, Charles Hooper, Charles Shore, Fred Hoffman, Camp 321, S. C. Postlethwaite, Ralph Brown, G. L. Numer, Camp 374, Z. B. Taylor, W. H. H. Carrigan, Camp 572, Raymond Runk, Jesse Wible, Edward Cornelius. Past Presidents, W. B. Waite, Wm. Forsythe, P. M. Hooper, Clay Park. Ex. District Presidents, J. G. Dell, G. W. Bunn, B. T. Bence, I. N. Swope. Delegate Charles Crotsley of Camp 662 was reported later.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

I. N. Swope, chairman, reported for the committee on rules to govern district conventions. On motion of G. W. Bunn the report was taken up sereatum. Considerable discussion arose as to past presidents being members of the convention. A vote was taken, nineteen voting in the affirmative and Dr. Taylor in the negative. On motion of Dr. Taylor the annual assessment was raised to $2.00 per camp. Dr. Taylor moved to strike out the word "committee" in the nomination of officers in sections 8 and 9 of "Order of Business". After some discussion on the proposed rules and regulations they were adopted as read and the committee discharged with the thanks of the District Convention.

By motion of I. N. Swope the secretary was authorized to secure 200 printed copies of the Rules and Regulations, for which purpose $5.85 was raised by free-will offering.

The next order of business was the choosing of a District President. S. C. Postlethwaite nominated E. S. Gibbony, 321. C. H. Hooper nominated Ellis F. Baker, 59. The vote resulted 8-12 in favor of Bro. Baker, who was declared to be recommended for the office. The tellers were discharged with the thanks of the Convention, upon motion of J. G. Dell.

"Reflected Lives" was opened by G. W. Bunn. He carried us back to early history to show how the lives of great and good men of the past are reflected in present humanity. He referred especially to David, Saul, Damon, Pythia and Jesus, showing how all of these are reflected in modern civilation. "Let us live such lives that they may be filled with actions such that future generations will reflect the good deeds of our lives. Every Son of America should be a man, as such he will reflect love, good deeds and Christianity, and those around him will be better because his life is reflected in the lives of those who live afier him."

Bro. I. N. Swope, 59, was the second speaker on the subject. "This topic means the result of unconscious influence. How many people are doing something because they see us do it that way. Let us lead virtuous lives so that we may lead others to better and higher attainments. Though our station be humble, we may mould influences and emulate ideal lives and set the very best examples possible."

The topic "One Common People" was opened by Dr. Z. B. Taylor, 374. The word "common" in its final analysis means belonging to the people. All things which are right for the people to enjoy belong to all the people in common. "The fraternal teaching that bring us together are these fundamental principle which emminate from the Devil Himself. Our principles are founded on that Rock and no other. I owe, then, to all men that I deal honestly and live uprightly. See that all laws are made as nearly perfect as possible, then you will do that which is best for the common people. Though we be spotted, by working along these lines we shall yet come out in the reflection of Him who loves the common people and shall stand before the great Judge spotless and perfect. Live with the common people so that you may reflect among them the principle which you are taught within this sacred institution."

Bro. P. B. Cutshall opened the discussion on "Literature." This is a subject in which all should be interested. The one question in which we should all be interested in "What people young read." The trashy literature of today is ruining more people into a poisoned life than we even think of. It is the duty of every Son of America to see that only pure literature come into the hands of the people. Keep your homes pure by the leaven of pure literature. The trashy Sunday newspaper with its funny stories is a means to keep us from the Bible and other good literature. Those whose lives have been reflected from the past and worthy of emulation are those whose minds drank from the fountain of pure literatue. Especially should we study the beautsful pictures of the Bible. Learn there of trust, faith, comfort and earnestness".

C. W. Swope, 59, said "I see the common people all standing on a level as kings and rulers. These speeches all have a tendency to lead to the general uplift of humanity. No where do we find the common people so happy and advancedas in America. Lafayette was surprised to learn of the elevated condition of the common people here even in his day."

W. H. H. Carrigan 374 gave an interesting talk to the comvention. He said the crowd is the common people. Sam Jones said God must love the common people because he made so many. God will honor all Sons of America if we are true to our teaching. Remember some one is following each ones track.

Bro. G. W. Bunn in a very neat address presented to D. P., H. L. Norris, a very pretty gavel made of several kinds, of wood this was presented as a token of respect. It is more blessed to give than to receive. Bro. Norris kindly accepted this gavel a few well chosen sentences.

Bro. Bunn called for the report of the delegates which was given at the time The different camps gave very satisfactory reports.

Among Those reporting were B. T. Bence, Jesse Wible, Edward Cornelius, Raymond Runk, J. V. Stevens, Wm. Forsythe, W. B. Waite, Clay Park. Chas. Shore, Fred Hoffman, Roy O. Connor, Chas Hooper, R. B. Madden, P. B. Cutshal, P. M. Hooper, B. F. Whitsel, D. W. Doyle, Dallas Starr, Chas E. Crotsley, W. H. H. Carrigan, R. J. Coons, C. W. Swope Z. B. Taylor, G. W. Bunn, H. L. Norris.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following report which was adopted.

Resolved, That the District Convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, in Convention assembled re-affirm its adherence to the principles of our beloved order and that it would again re-assert its loyalty to our system of education, and that we view with satisfaction the increase made by our State Legislature in the appropriation to our public schools. We also re-assert the position of our order on the question of foreign immigration, and that the Sons of America advocate the passage of laws that will be more effective in keeping out undesirable people.

Resolved, that that this Convention tender its thanks to Camp 512 for its generous hospitality in providing for the comfort of this convention.

R. J. Coons.
B. T. Bence.
P. B. Cutshall.

Dr. Z. B. Taylor moved that the name and number and location of each camp be printed in the Rules and Regulations. This motion was adopted by the District Convention.

Bro. D. W. Doyle, 572, moved that the meeting of Feb. 22, 1908 be held in Huntingdon. The District Convention so ordered.

After this the District Convention adjourned to meet at 8:00 P. M.

J. G. Dell
Dist. Secy., pro tem.

PERSONAL NOTES.

"Welcome the Coming, Speed the Parting Guest."

—Alvin Decker and wife spent Sunday in Hare's Valley.

—Harry Menald, of Mill Creek, visited his aunt Mrs. D. B. Miller on Sunday.

—Miles Geissinger, of Altoona, visited his sister, Mrs. J. M. Oswalt over Sunday.

—Miss Ruth O'Connor returned home Sunday evening from a visit in Altoona.

—Mrs. W. H. Wilson, of Mount Union, spent Sunday with Mapleton friends.

—Mrs. David Shore is visiting for a short time among friends in Trough Creek.

—Mrs. Geo. Spanogle, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Hack.

—Mrs. Stewart Hertsler, of Huntingdon, is visiting her sister Mrs. M. L. Rex on Main Street.

—Frank O'Connor and wife retnrned home last week from an extended stay at the seashore.

—Thomas Decker and son, of Huntingdon, visited at the home of Abram Foster in Smith Valley.

—Miss Maud Foster, of Huntinghon, spent part of the past week among relatives in Smith Valley.

—Miss Ella Foster has been seriously ill at the home of her brother Abram Foster in Smith Valley.

—Mrs. Mary Sutter, who has been spending some time in Mapleton returned to her home in Altoona Sunday.

—Miss Lizzie Banks, of Lewistown, spent a few hours Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swope.

—George Brumbaugh and William Stubbs, of New Castle, Pa., are spending some time among friends and relatives in town.

—Mrs. Albert Carothers and daughter, Martha, of Mill Creek, spent Thursday in Mapleton, The guests of Mrs. D. B. Miller.

—Misses Edith Ross and Elizabeth Crane returned home in the Mountain City after spending some time with friends in Mapleton.

—John Larkin, of Altoona, Miss Maggie McCoy, of Carlisle, and Miss Pearl Rice, of Steelton, were visitors during the past week at hospitable home of John Long and wife.

Endorsed By The County.

"The most popular remedy in Otsego County, and the best friend of my family," writes Wm. M. Dietz, editor and publisher of the Otsego Journal, Gilbertville, N. Y., "is Dr. King's New Discovery. It has proved to be an infalliable cure fo, coughs and colde, making short work of the worst of them. We always keep a bottle in the house. I believe it to be the most valuablh prescription known for Lung and Throat diseases." Guaranteed to never dissapoint the taker by Wright & Dell.

Swope-Gayton Lime-Stone Quarry Sold

Real Estate and Equipment Disposed of at Receiver's Sale last Thursday

A Consideration of $15,700

The property of the Swope-Gayton Quarry Co. which went into the hands of Receiver B. F. Godard a few months ago was sold at Receivers' Public Sale last Thursday afternoon. The first bid was $15,000 and the last $15,700. The winning bid was made by Wright Bros. through their attorney, C. C. Brewster.

The sale caused little excitement at the quarry, the machinery stopping only while the auctioneer's voice was heard.

LOCAL NEWS.

Brief Items of Happenings In and About the Town.

Many Mapleton people attended the Shade Gap picnic last Saturday.

Walter Rohm moved last week from apartments in the Wright Building to Bridgeport.

About 20 persons attended the Methodist Day celebration at Lakemont Park last Thursday.

Camp 59 was represented at the Three Springs Convention by P. M. Hooper, C. H. Hooper, C. M. Shore, C. W. Swope, Roy O'Connor, I. N. Swope and Fred Hoffman.

WANTED—200 chestnut ties 5 ft. long with 5 in face. 4000 ft. boards, from 8 ft. to 12 ft. lengths. 500 ft 2x4's. 500 ft. 2x6's. To be delivered at Mapleton, Pa. Address Wright Bros. Huntingdon, Pa.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Margaret Speice, matron of Girard College. Phila, is spending her vacation month with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Stonebraker.

Harry Menald, student at Williamson Trade School is spending this month with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Menald.

Miss Dora Tate and brother Harry and Miss Edna Tate, of Altoona, visited in town during the past week.

The contractors in charge of the State road are working on the ground, domiciled at Hotel Simpson. Operations will commence at once on the work.

Mrs. Mattie Riddles and daughter, of Ashland, Ohio, are visiting her brother, Messrs H. O. and Allison Speck and family.

The Lutthern ladies held a festival at Airy Dale Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Snyder, of Swissville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Maley.

Miss Gusta Hawn companion to Mrs. Julia Foust entertained a number of her friends at home of brother W. M. Hawn an evening recently.

Last Friday a party of young folks from Huntingdon picniced on the old Rupert place near the club house, they were joined by some village lassies

Chief of Police Thomas Oshall and family, are visiting in Altoona.

Mitchel Barr, of Lewistown, visited Thomas Gates Saturday.

Lawrence Tate will have charge of the commissary at Newton Hamilton Camp.

Rallo Goodman, of Altoona, spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. B. F Goodman.

August 10th has been the time set for the annualpicnic in Hawn's wood. These occasions have always been the social feature of the season all are invited to participate and make this year's gathering a record breaker.

Vance Westbrook, of Philadelphia, is visiting his parents.

Mrs. Heskett, of Peidmont, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Simms during the past week, also Mrs. Igo of Tyrone.

G. W. Yocum, of Huntingdon, has been the guest at Hotel Simpson for a week past during absence of his wife who is visiting friends in Pittsburg.

Dr. Green visited Mt. Union Sunday.

The borough fathers are discussing the advisability of having the state road makers build a piece of road from the Brady twp. hill north of the borough to the junction of the main road near Etniers store.

I. N. Carothers is on the sick list.

Maud Muller handled her rake dexterously among the new mown hay—Herman Hawns hand came in contact with a fork quite as busy as Maud's rake in the hand of a fair assistant in the hay field and nurses a sore hand.

Mrs. Howard Stroup visited her daughter Mrs. Park in Union twp. over Sunday.

Frank Roush, son of J. W. Roush, formerly miller for B. R. Foust and son now residing in Huntingdon, Ind., visited among his youth-time friends in the village during the past week.

Mrs. Maud Doyle of Huntingdon, was in town several days during the past week.

Ida McPherran, of Burnham was a visitor in town last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Green, of Bellwood, were guests of Mrs. Lizzie Goodman and family over Sunday.

Fred Hall, mother and sister Marguerite visited friends in Allenville last Sunday.

Mrs. Jennie Barnett is visiting her aunt Mrs. William Long.

Lena Isenberg, of Altoona, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Swanger.

Mr. and Mrs. George Laidlow spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Monroe Lutz at Shirleyburg.

Miss Lenora Stonebraker is summering at Lake Hopatkan N, J.

Mrs. Milton Cherry and daughter, of Tyrone, are visiting friends in this vicinity.

Harry Wilson, of Broad Top City, was a guest of his cousin Mrs. Jerry Tate and family over sunday.

ORBISONIA.

Delightful weather, cool nights and pleasant days. Are you thankful?

The ladies of the U. B. Church held a festival Saturday night at the comfortable home of their pastor Rev. Blackburn, which was a success.

Paul Jamison, of Saltillo, visited his brother Walter on Water Street a few days ago. He reports the diphtheria as abou under control.

Jesse Chilcott stopped with Daniel Locke's family on his way home from Shade Gap.

Fred Williams and family, of near Pittsburg, is visiting in town.

Its got to be quite popular for some families of our town and also young couples to take their dinner and supper and go to the woods rnd spend the Sabbath day in a social way. Where we are drifting to who knows.

The G. A. R. picnic is now a thing of the past. It is said to have been the largest one ever held in that Grove. Everybody was there and all their friends The trainmen carefully handled the crowd and no accident happened as we heard of.

The Juniors of the U. B. church will hold their annual picnic near Enyerts school house on Thursday next.

TODD.

The farmers are all busy making hay.

Quite a number from the valley attended the G. A, R. picnic at Shade Gap on Saturday.

Miss Clara Heeter, of Lewistown, is home for a few weeks.

Miss Claudia Stapleton who has been staying with her grandparents for some time, has returned to her home at Saxton.

Miss Bessie Cornelius recently visited at Three Springs.

Mrs. Louisa Greene has been taken back to her old home and her daughter Fanny is taking care of her.

A young daughter came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Baker.

FATAL PANIC AT A TENEMENT HOUSE FIRE

Women and Children Perish in Chrystie Street, New York.

OIL CAN AND BOMB EXPLODED

Inmates of the Building Cowered in Their Rooms in Fear of the Black Hand, Which They Dreaded More Than Fire.

New York City.—Nineteen persons lost their lives and at least fifteen were more or less seriously injured in a fire which gutted the six-story double tenement at No. 222 Chrystie street. Most of the persons in the house were Italians. Eighteen of the dead were taken from the wrecked building after the firemen succeeded in gaining control over the fire, but one, Malicia Dolizo, was forced off the fire escape in the mad flight for freedom, and died on her way to the hospital. The fire was preceded by explosions of an oil can and a bomb.

A list of dead: Francesco Scilago eight years; Vino Scilago, fifty years; Rosalia Scilago, thirty-eight years; unknown child, sex unknown, about ten years; Charles Shields, six years; Catherine Di Silvo, eighteen months; Annie Di Silvo, nineteen years; Emila Di Silvo, one month; Lucy Gragrada, forty years; Joseph Gragrada, nine years; Giuseppi Fustina, forty years; Giuseppe Niordra, eighteen years; Josephine Fustina, fifteen years; Annie Fustina, fifty-two years; Michael Fustina, nine years; unknown body, sex unknown; unknown girl, about nine years; unknown girl, about eighteen years; unknown woman taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The injured are: Mary Testruno, thirty years, multiple burns, Gouverneur Hospital; Frank Misina, fifty years, cut hands; Charles Nicholas, eleven years, legs and hands burned; Christina Seigra, twenty-eight years, legs and hands burned; Vincenzo Miano, fifty years, fractured skull and burns of face and body, serious condition; Joseph Vitserreo, forty-five years, burns on body and hands, Bellevue Hospital; Mary Mate, eleven years, burns on legs and body; Salvatore Mate, thirty-two years, burned about body, face and hands; Annie Cliva, thirty-two years, burned about face, hands and body; John Franks, eighty-two years, burned about arms, back and chest, serious condition; Joseph Manarara, thirty-nine years, burned face and arms; Marie Bufera, thirty-five years, burned hands and feet and shock, serious condition; Biazio Vialvo, twenty-five years, burned about hands, feet and chest; Veseua Vialvo, eight years, burned about hands and legs; Susie De Salvo, twenty years, fractured skull, Gouverneur Hospital.

The tenement, which in the days before the invasion of the Italian into the district was known as the "Three Deuces," and has figured in many a story when Irish and German struggled for the mastery thereabouts, is now in the centre of the so-called "Black Hand" district, where many outrages have been committed. So it was that when an explosion, followed by a chorus of screams, was heard by those in the house, the occupants cowered in their rooms, and not even the sound of revolver shots which succeeded the crash could move them to leave the place. They stayed where they were rather than run the mysterious risks of the "Black Hand."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY YIELDS.

Governor Glenn Causes Crisis by Arresting President Finley.

Raleigh, N. C.—Following the arrest by State authorities of W. W. Finley, President of the Southern Railroad, and his quick release by Judge Pritchard of the United States Court, the Southern Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line surrendered to the State authorities. They accepted terms dictated by Governor Glenn, which will prevent the threatened clash between the Federal and State authorities. The new rate law will be obeyed by the roads after August 8.

It is said here that the settlement was accomplished at the instigation of President Roosevelt and by the intervention of J. Pierpont Morgan. The chief terms are:

First—The railroads to put the two and a quarter cent rate into effect on August 8.

Second—The State to appeal from the order of Judge Pritchard discharging the parties in Asheville on a writ of habeas corpus.

Third—The Southern Railway to appeal to the Supreme Court of North Carolina in the Wake County case, where that company was fined $30,000, and if the decision there is against them, to take the case by writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

This agreement is signed for the Southern Railway by Alfred P. Thom and Alexander P. Humphrey, by George H. Rountree, counsel for R Nelson Buckley and other complainants, and Alexander Hamilton, for the Atlantic Coast Line. It is agreed that no contempt proceedings are to be instituted by the Southern Railway because of the indictments found.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Joseph G. Cannon has served thirty-two years in Congress.

United States Senator Hepburn, of Idaho, weighs more than any other Senator.

Secretary Elihu Root is said to have been one of the best paid attorneys in the United States.

Ambassador Reid gave another great party, which was attended by many of the most distinguished men and women in London.

Friends of Senator Daniel, of Virginia, deprecate the suggestion that he should be put forward as a candidate for the Presidency.

Judge Uriah M. Rose, of Arkansas, one of the American delegates to The Hague conference, is regarded as one of the most scholarly lawyers in America.

President Roosevelt has ordered an annual or biennial test of the physical condition and horsemanship of all field officers of the infantry, artillery and cavalry.

King Alfonso is besought by the representatives of South American republics to visit them this year, the idea being that he might nearly follow the route taken by Secretary Root.

Colonel William C. Gorgas, the United States Commissioner in the canal zone, told the Cornell medical graduates that within the next two or three centuries "the centres of wealth, civilization and population will be in the tropics, as they were in the dawn of man's history.

Frank Steinhart, American Consul-General to Cuba, has been in the service of the army and State departments for twenty-five years. He speaks four languages and has been nicknamed "the consul of all nations" because of his ability to help the people of other nationalities besides his own.

LABOR WORLD.

Denmark has 1156 local unions, with a total membership of 90,911.

Winnipeg (Canada) carpenters are asking for an increase of ten cents an hour.

The dockmen at Duluth refused to accept the terms offered and voted to continue the strike.

The Federated Butchers' Employes' Union, of Australasia, has now a membership of 4000.

In the last session of the British Parliament £200,000 was voted to assist the unemployed.

The Plumbers' Union, of San Jose, Cal., has made a demand for an increase of wages to $6 a day.

The strike of 2500 members of the Timber Workers' Union in West Australia for a living wage still continues.

By abolishing the piece work system the Lake Shore Railroad settled its difference with striking boilermakers.

The Austrian Typographical Union recently voted 15,000 crowns to support the Social Democrat candidates for Parliament.

St. Paul tailors, who have been affiliated with an independent union for a long time, have concluded to become a regular organization.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, was asked to use his influence to persuade the striking longshoremen to agree to arbitration.

Foreign musicians in Chicago are to be investigated by the American Federation of Musicians because, it is said, they are engaged to labor in violation of the contract labor laws.

The latest and most up-to-date form of government sick insurance is being considered by Holland, and is now before the second chamber of the States-General. The proposed insurance is obligatory and extends to all laborers employed regularly.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The Boston Club has sold Pitcher Joe Harris to the Providence Eastern League Club.

Tenney covers more ground than any other first baseman in the National League.

Pitcher Brockett, of New York, is said to be as fast as anybody going down to first base.

Jack Chapman maintains there is no one in the country who can outthrow Hans Wagner.

The Brooklyn Club has transferred Pitcher Henley to the Rochester Club of the Eastern League.

Flick, of Cleveland, is hitting in great shape and is the best pinch batsman in the League.

Manager Chance says that Blaine Durbin, who was signed as a pitcher, is a second Billy Keeler in the outfield.

"Send him to Boston" or "to Washington" is the cry in Pittsburg when any of the Pirates fails to do just what the fans expect.

Frank Isbell, of the White Sox, says he will retire after this season to become a magnate. He intends to purchase the Wichita Club.

Singularly Fred Odwell, who was last year farmed out by Cincinnati for weak hitting, this season to date is leading the Cincinnati batsmen.

There is a pitcher on the Boyerstown (Pa.) amateur team named Houck who has struck out ninety batters in seventy-two innings. Seventy-two innings are the equivalent of eight games.

Tommy Leach, though a midget in stature, is right up with the select bunch in making long distance hits. Another peewee who can bang the ball to the boundaries is Miller Huggins of the Reds

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Coal Mine Casualties.

More than 1000 persons were killed last year in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, according to the annual report just issued by James Roderick, chief of the Department of Mines. The statistics show that of 557 persons killed at anthracite mines 274 were the result of the victims' carelessness, sixty-nine of carelessness of others, 188 unavoidable and twenty-six resulted from accidents for which responsibility could not be fixed. Of the 477 killed at bituminous mines 307 victims died from their own carelessness, ten from the carelessness of others, 142 were unavoidable and eighteen were from accidents for which responsibility could not be placed. The chief says that the figures show that two-thirds of the accidents resulted from the victims' own carelessness and the remaining third may be taken as the reasonable percentage of accidents to miners.

Dream Shows Boy's Death.

Through a dream Emerson Stidard, a riverman, at Pittsburg, learned that his ten-year-old son, Emerson, had been drowned in the Monongahela River. The boy failed to come home, and after a vain search the family retired. The father saw the boy, in a dream, fall from a skiff into the water. Next morning early he rowed out to the spot, and with a grappling hook fished up the body.

Dog's Appendix Cut Out.

Royal, a valuable trick collie dog owned by Kirk Snyder, of Columbia, was operated on for appendicitis at York by Dr. E. A. Winter, and now, swathed in bandages, lies upon a little cot minus his veriform appendix and awaiting the healing of the incision. The animal was chloroformed, just as a human victim would have been, and the operation is declared to have been successful.

Powder Mill in Smithereens.

An explosion in one of the mills of the American Powder Company, makers of smokeless powder, near Avoca, blew up the entire plant. Fire, which followed the explosion, completed the destruction. J. M. Hague, the superintendent, and James Coolbaugh, an employe, were badly injured, the former probably fatally. A large quantity of powder for the Government was destroyed.

Rooster Nearly Kills Woman.

Mrs. George Worrell, of Sandy Lake, narrowly escaped death as the result of a fierce encounter with a game cock which attacked her while she was caring for a sitting hen. The flesh was torn from her face, shoulders and arms and the speedy arrival of a physician after she had been rescued from the enraged rooster probably saved her from bleeding to death.

Hurled to Death Under Car.

Henry Sheets, sixty years old, seated on top of a four-horse load of wheat, was driving across the tracks of the Reading & Womelsdorf trolley road at Reading, when a car struck the rear end of the wagon. The farmer was thrown from the wagon and the car ran over him, mangling the body.

Three-Pound Stone in a Horse.

The formation of a stone in the intestines caused the death of a stallion worth several thousand dollars, owned by W. Garret, of Skippack. The animal was thought to have died from indigestion, but Dr. S. H. Price made a post-mortem examination that revealed a stone weighing over three pounds in the large colon.

Preacher Broke His Ankle.

Rev. W. M. Courson, of Washington, Pa., president of the Baptist Young People's Union of Pennsylvania, broke his ankle sliding to first in a game of baseball on Bucknell College campus. The game was the first of a series of contests between the bachelors and benedicts at Lewisburg.

Shot Hired Man With Salt.

Shot with a load of salt, which Farmer John Unger kept his shotgun loaded for sparrows, John Davids, a farmhand, at Bloomsburg, received painful injuries in the breast. The farmer was incensed because Davids thrashed a son of Unger.

Rushing Trains Kill Three.

Walking on railroad tracks, Pedro Panlini, on the Lackawanna, at Chinchilla; Joseph Rice, on the same road, at Duryea, and Michael Vanaherns, on the Erie, near Avoca, were run down by freight trains and killed.

Lancaster's Big Revenue Share.

The receipts of the Ninth Internal Revenue District at Lancaster for July were $311,881, and for cigars alone $216,125, representing the tax on 72,041,760 cigars.

Rushing Wheat to Market.

Berks County farmers are rushing their old wheat to market at ninety cents per bushel to empty their granaries for the new crop.

All Through the State.

The Chester Board of Trade has issued an attractive "Red Book."

Hollis Kelley has leased the Opera House at Oxford, Chester County.

The people of Chester County have $14,400,000 at interest, subject to State tax.

William Edwards, of West Chester, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday anniversary.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Philadelphia is to have a new $10,000,000 art gallery.

The Missouri State University now has a "chair of poultry."

Japanese guards have been placed along the Korean railway lines.

Japan's speculative bubble burst and many banks and business concerns failed.

The Rock Island Railroad announces that it is going to oust its political lobby.

"Old Home Weeks" are growing more and more popular in the New England States.

The Venezuelan Government, replying to the recent note of Secretary Root, refused to arbitrate the American claims.

J. M. Bell, a New York tailor, declares that London craftsmen now come to America for their styles in men's attire.

President Mellen says the New Haven road appropriated the Boston & Maine to save it from the New York Central.

Despite the expose made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, it is doubted that E. H. Harriman will be prosecuted.

Target records with Whitehead torpedoes were broken by the submarine boats Octopus and Cuttlefish at Newport, R. I.

Congratulations on the victory of the State over the railroads in the rate war poured in on Governor Glenn, of North Carolina.

Filipino students at the Cornell University summer school declared that their fellow countrymen at home would welcome a Japanese invasion.

Commissioner Bingham ordered the police of New York City to stand at attention when a citizen asks a question, and touch his hat if the questioner be a woman.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Atlee is Princeton's track captain.

Sonoma Girl won the $10,000 M. & M. Stake at Detroit, trotting the second heat in 2.06¼.

John Richardson, of Chestnut Hill, Boston, Mass., was elected captain of the Harvard crew for next year.

Horatio Seymour, Jr., is the best rifleman at Yale. He won the National Association trophy by scoring 62 out of a possible 75.

Travis is not now the national champion, officially speaking, but he is the best golfer in this country, and we are justly proud of him.

Bryn Mawr won the junior polo championship of the United States by defeating Onwentsia in the final game with a score of 10 to 5¾ goals.

New York State rifle team won the McAlpin Trophy at Creedmoor, L. I., with the United States navy combination second, two points behind.

There is much regret among Cornell athletes over the resignation of John L. Senior, who was the graduate manager of the Cornell A. C.

England laments the loss of the tennis championships, and the lawn tennis, golf, rowing, professional sculling and yachting championships.

Alec Ross, of Brae Burn, open champion of the Massachusetts State Golf Association, won the national open title by a score of 302 for seventy-two holes on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket Club.

"Charlie" Parsons is the greatest college sprinter of the day, credited with having run the hundred four times in 9 4-5 seconds; this University of Southern California athlete was once close to 9 3-5 seconds.

When Paul J. Rainey gave his release to Radtke, he sold first call on the services of the jockey to Francis Hitchcock for $2500. This is $22,500 less than he paid for the lad's papers eighteen months ago.

FEMININE NEWS NOTES.

Mrs. Margaret Carpenter celebrated her one hundred and first birthday at her home in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Paton Fleming, a native of Dundee, has been recently elected a member of the British Royal Astronomical Society.

Mrs. Lucinda M. Morton, eight-two years old, widow of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war Governor, died at her home in Indianapolis.

In France many farms are run entirely by women, and very successful they are, too. Dairymaids are everywhere to be seen in Great Britain.

Mrs. Susan Bullitt Dixon, seventy-eight years old, died from the effects of old age at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. She was well known in the South as a writer.

The Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, has the best restaurant in the city and it is run by three Scotch women, who make a yearly profit of $15,000, although their annual rental is $5000.

A committee of women in Nelson County, Va., is raising funds for a monument to be erected over the grave of Theodore Estes, recently killed by ex-Judge Loving for alleged mistreatment of his daughter.

In order that sick children of Providence, R. I., may have the benefit of fresh air and sunshine in the summer months, Mrs. Anne Crawford Allen Brown, widow of John Carter Brown, has given to the Rhode Island Hospital her country home at Quidnesset.

Mrs. Powell-Cotton, wife of Major Percy Horace Gordon Powell-Cotton, a well known ethnographical collector and explorer, has just returned from an adventurous honeymoon spent in the heart of wildest Africa.

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¾c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Western, extra	$ 24½	@$	25
Firsts	23	@	24
State dairy, finest	—	@	24
Good to prime	22	@	23
Factory, thirds to firsts	17	@	21
BEANS.			
Marrow, choice	2 00	@	2 05
Medium, choice	—	@	1 65
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 35
Pea	1 70	@	1 72½
White kidney	2 70	@	2 75
Yellow eye	1 75	@	1 80
Black turtle soup	—	@	1 75
Lima, Cal.	—	@	3 55
CHEESE.			
State, full cream	12	@	12¼
Small	—	@	12½
Part skims, good to prime	5½	@	6½
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	25	@	26
State—Good to choice	22	@	24
Western—Firsts	17½	@	18
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Strawberries, per qt	8	@	14
Blackberries, per qt	7	@	11
Huckleberries, per qt	7	@	14
Gooseberries, per qt	7	@	18
Peaches, per carrier	50	@	1 50
Cherries, per 8-lb. basket	60	@	80
Raspberries, per pt	5	@	9
Currants, per qt	7	@	8
Muskmelons, per crate	1 00	@	2 00
Watermelons, per 100	10 00	@	30 00
Apples, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Pears, Keifer, per bbl	3 00	@	4 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	14
Chickens, spring, per lb	—	@	17
Roosters, per lb	—	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	11
Ducks, per lb	11	@	13
Geese, per lb	8	@	10
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	15
Fowls, per lb	12	@	15
Ducks, spring, per lb	16	@	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	3 75
HOPS.			
State, 1906, choice	16	@	17
Medium, 1905	3½	@	5
Pacific Coast, 1906, choice	—	@	10
Medium, 1905	5	@	6
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Jersey, per bbl	2 12	@	2 37
Sweets, per basket	2 00	@	3 00
Tomatoes, per box	75	@	2 25
Egg plant, per box	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, per bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Peas, per bag	75	@	1 12
Peppers, per box	1 00	@	1 25
Lettuce, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Cabbages, per 100	2 50	@	5 00
String beans, per basket	1 00	@	1 50
Onions, Jersey, per basket	1 25	@	1 50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 25	@	1 75
Turnips, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Okra, per carrier	75	@	1 25
Lima beans, per basket	2 50	@	3 00
Kale, per bbl	40	@	60
Shallots, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Radishes, per 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Leeks, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	1 25
Cucumbers, per basket	1 50	@	1 75
Rhubarb, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Celery, per doz	20	@	50
Corn, per 100	75	@	1 75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	4 40	@	4 90
Spring patents	5 00	@	5 80
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 09½
No. 2 red	96⅝	@	98⅞
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	60¾
No. 2 yellow	—	@	60½
Oats, mixed	—	@	49½
Clipped white	51	@	55
Lard, city	—	@	8⅝
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	8½	@	10
Calves, city dressed	8½	@	12½
Country dressed	7	@	11
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 50	@	5 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	5 00	@	7 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 80	@	7 10

WHEAT AT $1.25 PREDICTED.

Northwestern Grower Declares Crop Will Be Much Below Normal.

Washington, D. C.—That there will be little more than a two-thirds crop of wheat in the United States, and that wheat will reach $1.25 a bushel this fall, is the prediction of George C. Howe, of Duluth, Minn., one of the largest wheat growers of the great Northwest. Mr. Howe said:

"In Minnesota the crop is probably two-thirds what it usually is and the same conditions prevail in North and South Dakota. The backward spring held crops up, and after they got started they were injured in many places by excessive rains. In yet other sections there was a shortage of rain, and this condition has done the most damage during the season of maturing of crops.

"Kansas will this year make not more than 60,000,000 bushels, which is about three-fourths of the usual output. These are the vital States when it comes to the production of wheat, and I feel assured, from present conditions, that the price will be not less than $1.25 in the autumn. The foreign demand is strong and has a tendency to advance prices. The output of Argentina is not yet known, and the crop in South America will exert a strong influence on the market and be of much importance in connection with the year's output. It cannot, under the most favorable conditions, however, be sufficient to prevent wheat reaching a price it has not reached for a number of years."

Haying the Problem.

Haying is the great problem confronting the farmers of New Hampshire. Vast fields are scorching all along the banks of the Merrimas and many tons have been ruined, all due to lack of help. Prices for labor in that section have reached a fabulous figure and all sorts of inducements are offered for men, but labor supply is woefully lacking.

ALABAMA REVOKES SOUTHERN'S LICENSE

Removal of a Case From a State to a Federal Court the Excuse.

ALL TRAINS STILL RUNNING

No Clash With United States Court Nor Evidence of Any Disturbance—Legislature May Provide For Receivership.

Montgomery, Ala.—Announcement was made by Secretary of State Frank N. Julian that he had revoked the franchise of the Southern Railway Company because it had removed a case from the State Circuit Court of Talladega County to the United States Circuit Court in Birmingham. This action of the Southern is alleged to be in violation of the two outlaw acts passed by the Legislature last winter, each of which provided that such removal should be punishable by revocation of the charter of the offending railroad. One of these laws, the better known, was declared unconstitutional by United States Judge Thomas G. Jones, but the other never has been enjoined by the Federal courts.

For this reason the action of the State official was taken under the provisions of the second of these outlaw acts. The State insists that this second outlaw act still is in force, and it is entirely proper to act under its provisions, while the adherents of the railway contend the act of revocation is in contempt of the Federal Court injunction, at least in spirit. Neither side would make an authoritative statement of the probable course to be pursued in the controversy.

The case upon which the revocation was made out came from the Circuit Court of Talledega County, in the shape of a notification from Clerk J. D. McNeel that a suit had been removed from the State Court to the Federal Court. Secretary of State Julian looked into the law and found that there was nothing else to do save to mark the license canceled, as the action of the statute is automatic.

Act No. 86 provides that when any foreign corporation is sued in the State courts and removes such suit from the State to the Federal Court, the clerk of the court from which the removal was taken at once shall certify such action to the Secretary of State, "who shall thereupon immediately cancel said license and make and enter upon the stub thereof an order in substance."

An extra session of the Legislature will be held in the fall to adopt more stringent railroad regulation laws to meet the situation created by the various rate regulation laws being enjoined in the Federal courts.

It is not unlikely that the Federal court may get into the row even if contempt proceedings are not brought. It may hold that the act is in spirit a re-enactment of the revocation bill that Judge Thomas G. Jones has declared to be illegal.

The effect would be to deprive the Southern Railway of the right of doing business in the State, a thing that was contemplated if the other revocation act had been allowed to stand.

The Southern Railway owns more than 1500 miles of road in Alabama and millions of dollars' worth of property.

ARTIST WEDS INDIAN GIRL.

E. W. Canfield Spends Seven Years Wooing Reluctant Maiden.

Albuquerque, N. M. — Frederick W. Canfield, of Utica, N. Y., an artist, for several years at the head of the art department of the Carlisle Indian School, was married to Anna Gouytney, a full-blooded Pueblo Indian, of the Seama village, eighty miles west of here. The wedding took place at the estufa of the Seama village, and was performed first under the tribal ceremony. Immediately afterward the two were married by a minister of the Presbyterian Church.

Canfield is a son of W. W. Canfield, editor of the Utica Observer. He met the Indian girl while she was a pupil in the Carlisle School, and wooed her for seven years.

CAN'T GO HOME TILL IN LOVE.

Husband Banished For a Year and Wife Will Try Her Charms Again.

Cincinnati.—Mrs. Andrew Soergel, of Bellevue, Ky., will try to make her husband fall in love with her again. Soergel was arrested on the charge of mistreating his wife. She declared in court she would have nothing more to do with him.

Then Judge Weber interceded. He proposed that they live apart for one year to give the husband a chance to see his mistake. Mrs. Soergel agreed.

"When he gets out in the world he'll find what love has been and what a good home means," she said. "I fully expect my husband to come home at the end of a year and to live happily with me again."

Will Obey Governor Glenn.

President W. A. Barber, of the Carolina and Northwestern Railroad, telegraphed Governor Glenn, in Raleigh, N. C., from New York that his road would put the two and one-fourth cent rate into effect August 8.

CHINAMEN BATTLE IN BOSTON

New York Celestials Kill Three and Injure Seven.

Hub's Chinatown Invaded by Band, Who Open Fire on Fifty Men Lounging in a Blind Alley

Boston, Mass.—A gang of New York Chinamen belonging to the notorious Hip Sing Tong invaded Boston's Chinatown with revolvers and opened fire upon more than fifty of their fellow countrymen who were seated in an alleyway off Harrison avenue.

Three Chinamen were killed instantly, three more were left dying and four were very seriously injured by the bullets of their rivals.

The usual quiet pervaded the vicinity of Harrison avenue just before 8 o'clock p. m., Chinamen lounging here and there smoking and talking. In the midst of this peaceful reverie a volley of bullets fell upon them.

They rushed for their dens, falling over one another in their haste to get out of range.

The Hip Sing Tong men chased their rivals into their homes and shot them.

Having done as much murder as they dared, the invaders turned about and sought refuge in flight.

The dead are Chin Mon Quin, aged forty-five, 11 Oxford street; Chin Leet, aged thirty-two, laundry proprietor; Wing Sing Jung, aged fifty, 24 Harrison avenue.

The injured men are Goon Goon, Lee Kai, Goon Gouy, Shang Gu, Leo Kwai, Gon Jong Gon, all of whom are seriously wounded and some of whom are sure to die.

Ten Chinamen were put under arrest soon after the shooting. One of these gave the name of Nim Sing, of New York. Another who was caught while running from the Chinatown district to the South Station said his name was Hong Woon, also of New York. Eight other men who are strangers to the Boston Chinatown police were taken into custody on suspicion of being connected with the affair.

The trouble is attributed by some to the shooting which occurred in Philadelphia recently for which it is said Boston Chinese were partly blamed. It is thought the Chinamen who did the shooting came from New York to punish the On Leong Tongs for the Philadelphia outbreak.

CABBY KILLS TWO TARS.

Stabs Third, All From the Maine, in Quarrel at Phoebus, Va.

Hampton, Va.—Thomas F. Maddock, chief master-at-arms of the battleship Maine, who was stabbed in Phoebus, died. Garrett Walsh, a fireman, was instantly killed, and J. M. Ackerman, a baker, was painfully cut. Maddock and Ackerman were from Boston and Walsh from Indianapolis.

The men hired Fred Gutierrez's "beach wagon" for a drive. Gutierrez stopped to get a drink and the marines, who were in a hurry, protested.

Gutierrez, it is said, stabbed Ackerman in the arm with a large knife, slashed Maddock and chased Walsh into a hotel. Walsh was found dead, his throat cut, his heart pierced and his body slashed. Gutierrez was arrested.

Maddock distinguished himself by gallantry in the Boxer troubles in China in 1900.

HELD FOR CROSSING TRAGEDY.

Long Island's General Manager Arrested and Put Under Bail.

Long Island City.—James A. McCrea, General Manager of the Long Island Railroad and a son of James McCrea, president of the Pennsylvania system, was held in $10,000 bail by Coroner A. S. Ambler, of Queens County, on a warrant charging him with criminal negligence in connection with the deaths of Dr. Edward J. Gallagher and Miss Helen Madigan. They were run down and killed by the Amagansett express on an unguarded crossing at St. Albans on the night of July 21 while on an automobile trip.

It was at the conclusion of the inquest into the deaths of Dr. Gallagher and Miss Madigan in Jamaica that Coroner Ambler announced he would issue warrants for the arrest of both President Peters and General Manager McCrea.

MAGILL PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

Poison, Strangulation and Suicide Pact at Clinton, Ill., Covered by Counts.

Clinton, Ill.—Fred H. Magill and his girl bride, Mrs. Faye Graham Magill, arraigned before Judge W. G. Cochran, pleaded not guilty to indictments charging them with the murder of Mrs. Pet Gandy Magill, the former banker's first wife.

The indictments drawn by the special Grand Jury and returned to the court recently specified six distinct counts—murder by strychnine, by arsenic, by chloroform, by strangulation, through the agency of a suicide compact and by means unknown to the jury.

Two Brothers Drop Dead.

Bram Goodwin, a Sumter County (Georgia) farmer, dropped dead in a cotton field. His brother Arnold was summoned, and at the sight of the dead body he fell upon it and expired.

THE PULPIT.

AN ELOQUENT SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. F. BOYD EDWARDS.

Subject: Personality.

Williamstown, Mass.—The Rev. F. Boyd Edwards, assistant pastor of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, who graduated from the college here seven years ago, was the college preacher Sunday. His subject was: "Personality—Its Influence and Secret." The text was from I Thessalonians, 5:23: "And the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ." Mr. Edwards said:

Huxley declared that if some great power would guarantee to enable him always to speak what is true and do what is right, on condition of his being turned into a sort of clock and wound up every morning, he would instantly close with the offer. Would you? I think not one man in a hundred would. Why not? Because we have instinctive aversion to doing violence to the greatest thing in the world. And what is that? Drummond said "Love." Let us look at it a little.

Consider Helen Kellar, born to imprisonment in the dungeon of her own mere selfhood — deaf, blind, mute. Miss Sullivan, by patient and inspired service, released her from that imprisonment, led her slowly out into the light and glory of life. The something which made Miss Sullivan eager and able to render this beautiful service was love. But in point of greatness even that high and beneficent quality is absolutely incomparable with Helen Kellar herself. The greatest thing in the world is personality. Love is but a part of it, supplementing and crowning its other parts, all beauty and majesty of physique, all vigor and grit and courage, all mental keenness, reach, grasp and decision, all the subtle graces of mind and heart, high spiritual vision and deep insight, all purity, dignity and serene poise of spirit. These combine to make what we name personality.

Look about you in a railway carriage, a hotel lobby, a great college grandstand. Your eye passes lightly over 100 men. The one hundred and first holds it. You may not know who he is, nor ever have seen him before, but straightway you say to yourself, he is somebody. Something about him distinguishes him, gives him a manifest significance, like the evident value of a gold coin. That something is personality and it is self-revealing. Take Webster, for instance. They said when he walked in Beacon street the houses looked smaller. Sidney Smith called him the greatest living lie, because nobody could possibly be so great as he looked. Edward Everett declared that when he was earnestly speaking sparks of fire leaped in his eyes. A bust of him, exhibited by a European sculptor, was mistaken for a head of Jove. Or note how Emerson says that "William of Orange won a subject away from the King of France every time he put off his hat," so noble was his bearing. A Boston newspaper reported that on a certain day Washington street was dark and gloomy, until Phillips Brooks passed, whereupon the brightness returned. One might have profited almost as much by a look into Emerson's face as by reading his books. Just a glimpse of Napoleon at the hour of battle doubled the fighting force of those who saw him. Often one can tell by the author's likeness in the frontispiece of a book whether it's worth while to go any further. The halo in art is far more than a mechanical contrivance to denote saintlhood. It witnesses to the fact that true men carry an atmosphere; they are fairly luminous. The captain of an athletic team, if well chosen, takes rank not by virtue of superior playing or technical knowledge of the game, but because there is about him a quality which makes his vim and spirit contagious.

Church committees looking for a new minister pass by a score of possible eligibles and choose the twenty-first. The others were as good preachers, as thorough scholars, as faithful pastors, but the elect one possesses this rare and compelling something we call magnetism, which is but a vague term indicating personality. The speaker who possesses it often influences his audience almost as much, while he stands silent before them for a moment, as during the hour of his speaking. This is the quality which accounts for the saying: "You have to like Mr. Roosevelt after you have met him." Personality!—no other creation equals or approaches it. Indeed, when Jehovah accerdited Moses as His ambassador to the court of Pharaoh, He commanded as the chief authority: "Tell him I Am sent you."

Now, then, since personality is the greatest thing in the world, what is the chief duty of man? I answer, deliberately: To honor, develop, express and invest that personality. This is not egotistic and selfish. God gave man this personality as his tool, the finest, noblest, chief implement with which to make his mark on the world, serve his kind and honor his Maker. When the old bishop of the Methodist Church was examining a group of candidates for the ministry, he asked them: "Are you willing to be a nobody in Christ's service?" And every last one of them piously (as he thought) answered yes. "Then you're a poor lot!" exclaimed the bishop. And so they were. That is a kind of humility which is not Christian, because it is not only unproductive, but contemptible. Christ's man should be willing to take any humble station, but wherever he may be, always determined by God's grace so to live, to labor, to fight, and to pray that as the servant of the Most High he shall weigh every ounce he can, strike blows that hit hard, and mean to his time all that he can possibly signify.

Being a Christian man is being all a man can be. Holiness is near kin to haleness, which means health, and haleness close kin to wholeness, which means integrity, soundness, completeness. Christian life is not giving up, but growing up; not lopping off, but looming up. Its true note is not ascetic, but athletic, and when Christ announced that He came that men might have life more abundantly, He did not mean longer life, but life overflowing, rich in content and extent, with far horizons and wide outlook. Just this Browning emphasizes when he says:

God gives each man one life, like a lamp,
Then gives that lamp due measure of oil;
Lamp lighted, hold high, wave wide.

All very fine, you say, for the man who happens to have been endowed with personality! But how about the hundred men who do not strike an observer as being somebody, who haven't the gift of personal magnetism? Well, my answer is that personality is not all endowment; it may be acquired, or more accurately yet, developed. When the spring comes and the sun's rays fall more warmly, the grass and leaves begin to grow. There are seeds in the ground and life-dormant and waiting to be stirred. The sun might shine a million years, hot as midsummer, and without those seeds lying there waiting, no fair garment of verdure would ever clothe the bare, brown body of earth. And vice versa. Just so, we notice now and again a former stenographer and private secretary to presidents becomes a Cabinet officer. Partly it is from native endowment, and partly from the wakening influence of association with great men. Character is not taught, but caught; not fully inborn, nor springing, full armed, like Minerva from Jove's head, but wakened, roused, kindled by the contagious touch of another of a little longer development, and maybe, of larger growth. Yet after all, this is the fine fundamental truth of life. Every man is of unique value, has a rare gleam of virtue for his own, his point of view, his individual work and message, which no other man can have had. His business in life is to live that out, build it up, utter it, make it effective.

How shall he do it? By getting out where the sun can strike down to those seeds that are waiting in him; that means: make helpful friendships, listen to wise teachers, keep high company with men who have deeps and heights about them. Read Paul's prayer written to the men in Thessalonica: "The very God of peace sanctify you wholly (set you apart, distinguish you in every great way), and I pray God your whole body, soul and spirit be kept without blemish even in the presence of Christ. Faithful is he who hath promised, who also will do it." Just to this point was Emerson speaking when he said: "Follow God, and where you go men shall think they walk in hallowed cathedrals." Phillips Brooks puts it: "The influence of a man whose heart God hath touched is like a breeze of fresh air let into a heated and stifling room." You are a lamp of three wicks—body, soul (mind) and spirit. Let God light them (most likely He has already); now you turn them up; keep them trimmed, let them blaze wherever you are, throwing out your cheer, your light, your beacon message in your time. Then, "as one flame kindleth another nor groweth less thereby," so shall your life kindle, waken, rouse others.

In every-day terms, what does it mean? My body; honor it, build it up, keep it undishonored. By noble uses, make it to become a sanctuary.

Build thee more stately mansions, oh my soul,
While the swift seasons roll,
Leave thy low-vaulted past.
Let each new temple nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven by a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell
By life's unresting sea.

My mind; meditate, store it with true thoughts, pure thoughts, thoughts fit to treasure up; let it keep company with the noblest men of the ages, whose wisdom, vision and profitable experience may be made my own by an hour's reading every day; let me prepare myself to recognize, appreciate, respond to and succeed the truest, most devoted and helpful spirits of all the days past and present, and finally keep my eyes on the stainless peaks where Christ is.

My spirit; how great a word it is! All generous impulses, all chivalrous motives, all noble aspirations, all love of beauty and truth and goodness; every hatred of weakness and wrong, every fine portrait of memory and ideal! Oh, match this spirit with all the best about you; open it to Him who knows what is in man, and who alone has grace to bestow and loving power of mastery to develop your unawakened best. And always remember how He reckons in the yearnings, the unuttered and unutterable aspirations there:

All instincts immature, all purposes unsure,
That weighed not as his work, yet swelled the man's amount,
Thoughts hardly to be packed into a single act;
Fancies that broke through language and escaped,
All I could never be, all men ignored in me,
This I was worth to him,
Whose wheel the pitcher shaped.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR AUG. 11 BY THE REV. I. W. HENDERSON.

Subject: The Sin of Nadab and Abihu, Lev. 10:1-11 — Golden Text, Prov. 20:1 — Memory Verse, 8.

Nadab and Abihu furnish the groundwork for the temperance lesson of the day. Evidently they were drunk when they went to perform their usual duties before the altar. At least it would so appear since immediately following the recital of their foolish actions and grievous disobedience to the commands of God we have the record that the Lord specifically commanded Aaron and his other sons that they should refrain from following after strong drink.

What God expected of Aaron as a priest He expects of every one of us as His children, especially of those of us who are sealed to Him in the sacrifice of Jesus Christ. For, as the Proverb says, "wine is a mocker." It is a sign not of a man's sense but of his lack of it when he fools with liquor. It not only makes fools of men but it makes beasts of them. It not only makes monkeys of them, but it also makes raging, vicious brutes of them. It is a delusion and a snare.

If it was a good thing for Aaron and his sons to let the sort of wine they used in their day alone, it is certainly wise that we should let the stuff that is sold to-day alone. If the wine of Israel could make idiots of the priests of the tabernacle no man can accurately predict what the alcoholic drinks of to-day will do with men. For the likelihood is that the wine of that primitive time as used by the priesthood was as good as can be procured. But the vile stuff that is sold to-day is generally as bad as can be procured. The average man to-day when he does buy wine, or beer, or liquors of any sort cannot even be certain that he is purchasing what he wants. Much of the alcoholic drinks that are served to the public to-day is poison flaunting itself under the black flag of subterfuge.

But whether they be pure or poisonous alcoholic beverages had best be left alone. No man can afford to fool with them. We see daily instances of the folly of even strong, intelligent, moral men tampering with liquor. It is as sensible to tamper with liquor as it is to tease a rattlesnake. Statistics will never record the number of the bright, industrious, brainy, useful men who tampered with liquor and met defeat. God alone knows the awful list of those who have gone down into the drunkard's grave because they felt competent to curb and control about as fierce a monster as ever mastered man. Alcohol as a beverage is a fraud. It is even questionable whether it is useful as a medicine. For its chief medicinal value is as a preservative and solvent. Its nutritive value is so negligible as to be easily dispensed with, and as easily replaced. As a stimulant it is a sham. For its retroactive properties are too thoroughly pronounced.

There is nothing whatever to be gained by the use of alcohol as a beverage. First of all it is an unnatural acquirement. Water is the natural beverage. Water slakes and satisfies the thirst. Alcohol intensifies and excites the thirst. It creates an abnormal desire. It is unsatisfying. Secondly, alcohol is expensive. None of us though he have the riches of Rockefeller is rich enough to spend a dollar on alcoholic drinks. And the poorer we are the more we need the money for valid necessities. The man who has money to spend on drinks had better spend the money on his family, charity, or himself. For practically all the money spent on liquor is an economic loss. Alcohol as a beverage takes the money of the drinker without affording society commensurate return. In the measure that its return is incommensurate it is an economic loss. Thirdly, alcohol as a beverage is dangerous. It is the hand maiden of hell. It is the devil's hangman.

The strange thing is that, while the Church of Jesus Christ and the courts of the land recognize that the beverage liquor traffic is at the source of the vilest and most hopeless miseries of this country to-day, the church takes no more decided and defiant and aggressive attitude against it than she does and the courts of the land permit it to exist in open defiance of the unconstitutional guarantees to the public at large of undisturbed and equal opportunity to pursue a peaceful existence in liberty and happiness before the law. The strange thing is that it is so unpopular even in the church to arraign the citizenship that palliates and endorses and permits the saloon to exist for a consideration—even the Christian citizenship of America. The strange thing is that the courts permit such a business to exist. For every child of a drunken father is denied the elemental opportunity for wholesome life, liberty and happiness that makes us equal before the law. Every child born out of drunken wedlock is handicapped inevitably in the race of life. Every weak willed sot is aided on towards misery and sorrow by the consent of the State. Every mother in a half furnished home, deprived of the necessaries of life, is a standing argument for the intervention of the church and State. You can't make men moral by law, to be sure. But you can remove the legalized invitation and suggestion to immorality by law. That is a duty of the church and of the State.

The Mapleton Item

CHARLES W. SWOPE, Editor & Manager.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Wednesday, - - - - August 7, 1907

THE SEA HEDGEHOG.

It Will Swallow Air Until It Swells Into Invulnerability.

Of fishes a large number are protected from hostile attack by a covering of prickles. By far the most curious examples are the globefishes or "sea hedgehogs" of the Atlantic and Indo-Pacific oceans. The extreme length of the globefish is something less than two feet. It has thick lips and goggle eyes, which give it the appearance of a good natured countryman. Courage it seems to lack, and one might suppose that such a simpleton would fall an easy prey to the first shark or dogfish it encountered. Yet the globefish is able to take care of itself. It never under any circumstances attacks the enemy, yet is always ready to receive him in a suitable manner should he provoke hostilities.

Let us suppose that a shoal of globefishes is swimming tranquilly in the clear waters when it is suddenly surprised by a hungry shark. Of course the little fellows scuttle hither and thither in uncontrollable alarm. But the shark, poising himself upon his powerful tail, leisurely singles out one of the fleeing globefishes and sets out in pursuit. Now, although the globefish is a good swimmer, it is no match for the shark. The chase is in every way unequal and can have but one ending. Within a few minutes of its commencement the shark must overtake the globefish. But the quarry is well aware of its danger. It makes a bee line for the surface and as soon as it gets there begins to take in great gulps of air.

Then a strange thing happens. The fish that only a moment before was thin and small begins to grow stouter and stouter until, like the frog in the fable, it seems in danger of bursting. It stops inflating itself, however, just in time to avert this catastrophe. But its skin has become as taut as a drumhead, and the whole of its body is covered with sharp, erect prickles. It has become a sea hedgehog, and the hungry shark which comes surging through the water dares not touch it, but turns tail in search of something more eatable. Of course the globefish was covered with prickles all the time, but in periods of tranquillity these lie comfortably along its sides, just as do those of the hedgehog. Unlike its land prototype, however, the sea hedgehog is unprovided with a special muscle for erecting its prickles, so when danger threatens it has recourse to the mechanical method of inflating the whole body with air or with water if it cannot reach the surface quickly.—Scientific American.

SOME BABY DON'TS.

Don't rock babies; it injures the brain.

Don't tease babies; it will make them cross.

Don't trot babies; it disturbs the whole system.

Don't romp with babies; it excites the brain too much.

Don't dress babies stylishly; it is cruel to adorn a rose.

Don't wake babies up to show them; they need all the sleep they can get.

Don't let too many strangers handle babies; it will spoil their disposition.

Don't put too many clothes on babies in hot weather; it will cause prickly heat.

Don't forget to give cool water often; it is the only thing to quench thirst and ward off fever.

Don't put long clothes on any baby; the weight has killed dozens of babies. Twenty-eight inches is long enough for comfort.—Pearson's Weekly.

Old Glory Humiliated.

One instance is known in which Old Glory's shame is the crown of a family's prestige. At the battle of Bladensburg the American troops were defeated by the British under the command of an Irish officer named Ross. In recognition of his services in winning this victory his sovereign granted him the title of Ross of Bladensburg, and to his crest was added an American flag, reversed, with the shaft broken. The title is hereditary. In our generation the possessor is a colonel of the Irish fusileers. And this Ross of Bladensburg uses as his crest today our stars and stripes turned upside down and with the shaft broken in two.—Chicago Record-Herald.

BUYING OLD FIDDLES.

Many Fine Instruments Have Been Picked Up Cheap.

Great numbers of fine old violins and violoncellos that come into the high class market of London are procured through the medium of advertisements inserted in obscure country papers and especially those of ancient cathedral cities.

Of course few of the fiddles thus obtained are veritable masterpieces, but a great many of them are fine examples of early English and foreign makers, and they are often bought for ridiculously small prices by a group of experts, who have brought the business to a lucrative system. Many a struggling family of long descent, in some out of the way part of the country, happens to see in the one county newspaper of the week that good prices are given for old fiddles, and some long forgotten instrument in a lumber room or put away on a shelf suddenly comes to mind.

Correspondence follows. The dealer sends a deposit in order that some fiddle spoken of may be sent to him and examined, and he usually replies that the instrument sent is dilapidated and but so-so generally, but that he is willing to give 30 shillings or £2 for it. In a great many cases the offer is accepted offhand, and in this way most of the finest fiddles extant of the second class come into the hands of dealers. Only lately a cello that came from a Shropshire farm at the price of £2 sold the same day to a west end dealer for nearly £100.

One of the most shrewd and respected of all these dealers was until a year or two ago a humble member of the orchestra of a London suburban theater. He began to advertise in remote papers to the greatest limits of his scanty wages and is now one of the most extensive and prosperous dealers in the trade.—London Tit-Bits.

Rather Confusing.

Nowadays the duties of clerk and sexton are usually performed by the same person, and an amusing story is told of a person who, visiting a village church and being struck by the knowledge of legends and history shown by the old man who was taking him round, asked his guide what occupation he followed. "Well," said the old man, "I hardly know what I be. First vicar he called me clerk; then another he came, and he called me virgin; then the last vicar said I was the Christian, and now I be clerk again." "Virgin" was, of course, a confusion of verger, and "Christian" for sacristan or sexton.—London Strand.

Neighbors.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I'm going to ask you if your daughter would mind not playing on the piano for the next two weeks?"

"May I ask, sir, the reason for this extraordinary request?"

"Well, you see, my son wishes to get a good start with the flute."—New York Life.

Wonderful Ability.

"I understand he is a man of great ability."

"You bet he is. He can convince you that you are wrong in any argument without having to shake his finger in your face."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

No exile or danger can fright a brave spirit.—Dryden.

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$1.00 Per Year

Notice—Rule on The Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, and the Heirs of Asa Corbin, deceased, to show cause why they should not bring an action of ejectment.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

NO. 5, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1907.

IN EQUITY.

To the Pennsylvania Glass Sand Company, Grant Pheasant, Harry Pheasant, Sherman Pheasant, Margaret Pheasant, Clyde Pheasant, Abby Pheasant, John G. Kyler, Cora M. Kyler, Milton S. Kelley, Agnes Kelley, Willard Kelly, Leana Hower, George H. Hower, Mrs. Agnes Closson, W. H. Glosson, Bruce V. Chilcote, Dean D. Chilcote, Scott Chilcote, Reuben Chilcote, Ollie M. Rock, Perry D. Chilcote, Thomas E. Chilcote, Mrs. Maggie Chilcote, Carrie Chilcote, May Chilcote, Gussey Chilcote, Miles Chilcote, and Ella S. Smith, and all other heirs of Asa Corbin, deceased.

You are hereby notified that on the forth day of February, A. D. 1907, the Pittsburg White Sand Company, presented its petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County setting forth the fact that it was in possession of a tract of land which it purchased from Mary M. Wise on the 11th. day of September, A. D. 1903, situate in Union Township, Huntingdon County and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point on the public road leading from Mapleton to Saltillo, near corner of land herein conveyed and lands of Marshall Yocum, thence south 33 degrees west 53 perches to a point; thence south 35 degrees west 14 perches to a point; thence south 30½ degrees west 30 perches to a point; thence south 12 degrees west 31.5 perches to a point; thence north 65 degrees west 22 perches to lands of M. F. Robley; thence south 27 degrees west 2 perches to a point on same land; thence south 65 degress east 22 perches to the middle of same public road; thence by same south 29½ degrees west 60 perches to a point; thence south 33¾ degrees west 32 perches to a point; thence by lands of Wakefield south 76 degrees east 19.6 perches to a stump; thence south 63 degrees west 24 perches to small chestnut; thence by line of summit of Rocky Ridge north 25½ degrees east 50 perches to a point; thence by the same north 28¾ degrees east 83.7 perches to stones; thence north 53 degrees west 7.3 perches to post; thence north 13¾ degrees east 60 perches to a post; thence by lot of Miss Stewart north 58 degrees west 16½ perches to line of same public road; thence by line of same north 53 degrees east 50 feet to a point on line of road; thence south 58 degrees east 15½ perches to a post; thence by lands of Marshall Yocum north 13½ degrees east 4 perches to a point; thence north 58 degrees west 15½ perches to the place of beginning, containing 34 acres more or less and having thereon dwellings, stables, out buildings and machinery, &c., &c., as surveyed by H. H. Swope, C. S. Sept. 6 and 7, 1893, which said deed is recorded in the office for recording deeds in Huntingdon County, in deed book "E" No. 4, page 22.

That the petitioner and its predecessors in title had been in exclusive possession of the said premises for upwards of thirty years. That there was a small strip of ground lying on the eastern side of the above described premises which adjoins and has been used in connection with the above described tract of land, containing one acre and ninety perches, the title to which is claimed by you, the heirs of Asa Corbin, deceased.

That said strip of ground is described as follows:—Beginning at a yellow pine corner at the crest of Rocky Ridge, thence north 28¾ degrees east, 87.8 perches; thence north 53 degrees west 7.3 perches to a post and stones; thence south 24 degrees west 89 perches to a yellow pine corner on the crest of Rocky Ridge, containing one acre and 90 perches, adjoining lands of heirs of M. F. Campbell on the east and lands of the Pittsburg White Sand Company on the west, included in the description of the lands conveyed by Mary M. Wise to The Pittsburg White Sand Company, the petitioner aforesaid.

That you, the parties above named, have been claiming title to the said strip of ground and we asked the Court to grant a rule on you to bring an action of ejectment within six months from the date of service of this rule.

Whereupon the Court did on the Fourth day of February, A. D. 1907 fix a day for the taking of testimony in open Court to sustain the facts set forth in said petition and that on the 3rd. day of June A. D. 1907, testimony was taken, whereupon the Court did grant a rule upon you and each of you to appear and show cause why you should not bring an action of ejectment for the lands in dispute within six months from the date of the service of this rule upon you. The said rule was made returnable the first Monday of September next and unless you bring your action of ejectment to determine the title to said lands within six months from the date of the service of this rule by advertisement, you will be forever barred from bringing any suit at law or in equity to recover the title to the same.

Sheriff's office,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 22, 1907.

FRANK W. STEWART,
Sheriff.

Harry E. Huston, Saltillo, Pa.

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HARRY E. HUSTON,

SALTILLO, - - - PENNA

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STATEMENT of the financial condition of the Mapleton School District for the year ending June 20, 1907.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of school tax.

DR.		
To amount of Duplicate	$963 25	
" 5 per cent. added on $163.58	8 18	
CR.		
By exonerations		8 35
" 5 per cent. off $750 39 for prompt payment		37 52
" 3 per cent. for collecting $750 39		22 52
" 5 per cent. for collecting $7 45		3 87
" 5 per cent for collecting $163 58		$8 35
" Treasurer's receipts		890 00
Amount due from collector		$1 00
	$971 44	$971 44

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer of Mapleton school fund.

DR.		
To amount from previous year	$243 48	
"state appropriation	594 23	
" " " collector	890 00	
CR.		
By vouchers		$1428 87
" per cent. as Treasurer		28 57
Balance in Treasure's hand		270 27
	1727 71	172" 73

Balance in Treasurer's hands $270 27

We the undersigned auditors of Mapleton Borough being duly sworn according to law do certify that we have audited the accounts of the Collector and Treasurer of Mapleton Borough for the year ending June 20, 1907, and find same as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals the 14th day of June A. D., 1907.

J. MELVIN MILLER.
C. W. SWOPE,
EDWARD McCARL,
Auditors.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.
Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
J. C. HAZLETT, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and J. F. Schock.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Keep the pores open and the skin clean when you have a cut, burn, bruise or scratch. DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve penetrates the pores and heals quickly. Sold by Wright and Dell.

WINCHESTER

Smokeless Powder Shells
"LEADER" and "REPEATER"

The superiority of Winchester Smokeless Powder Shells is undisputed. Among intelligent shooters they stand first in popularity, records and shooting qualities. Always use them

For Field or Trap Shooting.

Ask Your Dealer For Them.

FIRE FIGHTING AT SEA

Methods of Extinguishing Flames on Board Ships.

RIGID DISCIPLINE THE RULE.

When the Alarm Is Sounded Every Member of the Crew Has His Station and Carries Out the Particular Duty Intrusted to Him.

Of all disasters that can befall a ship none is more dreaded by the mariner than a fire at sea. Indeed, the annals of Lloyd's record few greater ocean tragedies and, be it said, no more conspicuous instances of gallantry and heroic effort than those connected with ships afire.

No wonder, then, in view of the dreadful possibilities of an outbreak of fire on board, that a thorough knowledge of the proper steps to be taken in extinguishing the flames at the outset or at least holding them in check is expected of every officer from the captain downward.

Most vessels are nowadays fitted with hydrants, several on each deck, and in the case of large liners hose is kept in handy places, ready to be attached to the hydrants at a moment's notice. Moreover, every large passenger boat carries a number of portable extinguishers which can be strapped on a man's back. The spray from these is, of course, thin, but very effective in subduing small outbreaks where the fire has not secured too firm a hold.

Fire drill forms a weekly feature in the routine on every ocean liner. Every member of the crew literally, from captain to cabin boy, has his "fire station" allotted to him, at which, when the signal is given, he takes his position and carries out the particular duty intrusted to him.

When an actual outbreak occurs the fire alarm is if possible avoided, so as to prevent panic among the passengers. Word is passed quietly around, the passengers being kept in ignorance as long as possible. In fact, more than one fire at sea has been extinguished without any suspicion on the part of the passengers that the outbreak was other than an imaginary one engineered by the officers to give the passengers a chance of seeing what could be done in the event of the real thing occurring.

In many cases, of course, the passengers have to be informed, but the news is always broken as lightly as possible, and some special entertainment—a concert, a dance, theatricals, and so on—is got up to allay any natural feeling of nervous anxiety. Of course if the fire shows signs of becoming unmanageable the boats are got ready and swung out in case it appears necessary to abandon the ship.

Every boat on large liners is kept fully provisioned, food sufficient for several days being contained in air and water tight tanks.

The worst fires at sea are those which cannot easily be got at. These usually occur amid the cargo in the lower holds and are often spontaneous in their origin. In such cases it is highly dangerous to open the hatches. The fire, which may have been smoldering for days, will naturally burst into a blaze as soon as the air is admitted.

The proper course is to exclude the air in every possible way; consequently even the ventilators are stopped up. If the holds are fitted with steam pipes, the steam is at once turned on; otherwise holes are cut in the deck, just large enough to admit the nozzles of the fire hose, and water is vigorously pumped into the hold.

In one form of extinguishing apparatus, instead of steam or water, sulphurous fumes are injected into the hold, the fumes being generated in a machine specially fitted for that purpose. This injection method is highly effective and rarely fails if the pipes are properly placed in each hold. The steam or fumes are turned on from the upper deck.

If a fire breaks out in the hold and assumes such dimensions that steam injection is powerless to check it, the vessel is, when possible, got into shallow water and, if necessary, beached.

In any case the sea cocks of the particular hold are opened and the hold allowed to fill with water. This can usually be done with very little fear of the vessel foundering, as modern built ships are divided into many compartments separated by strong water tight bulkheads of steel or iron. Such is the buoyancy of a vessel so constructed that instances have been known of a craft remaining afloat with only one or two of these compartments dry.

If the burning hold is a very large one and by flooding it with water there is danger of the vessel foundering, the cargo in another hold is thrown overboard or "jettisoned," as it is called at sea, to counteract the weight of water admitted into the first hold. As a last resource, the vessel, if in dock or shallow water, is scuttled by opening the sea cocks. This has been done more than once in Tilbury docks.

We seldom hear nowadays of fire breaking out in the passengers' quarters on large liners. The introduction of electric lighting on board ship has no doubt conduced greatly to this improved state of matters. When a fire does break out in the cabin, it is usually soon detected, for a constant watch is kept by the officers and night stewards, who make periodical tours of inspection during the nocturnal hours.—Pearson's Weekly.

Look on the poor with gentle eyes, for in such habits often angels desire alms.—Massinger.

A SILLY TRAGEDY.

The Duel Between Tom Porter and Sir Henry Bellasis.

Some of the royalists who were forced to endure the English commonwealth seemed to console themselves for the dullness of life under a Puritan government by fighting as many duels as they could compass, so that ignoble squabbles and foolish plots make up the history of their days.

Tom Porter was of a family which had zealously served the king. Under the new government his occupation was gone, and he descended to a triviality of life which finally involved him in a most pathetic event. This was a duel which he fought with his friend, Sir Henry Bellasis, and which, says Pepys in his "Diary," is worth remembering for "the silliness of the quarrel, • • • a kind of emblem of the general complexion of the whole kingdom."

But, silly as the quarrel undoubtedly was, it carried in it an element of heartbreak.

The two young men involved were intimate friends and companions, but one day, "being merry in company," Tom Porter said he should like to see the man in England who would dare give him a blow. With that Sir Henry Bellasis struck him a box on the ear. The inevitable duel followed, wherein each was wounded. Sir Henry proved to be seriously hurt, so he called Porter, kissed and bade him fly.

"For," said he, "Tom, thou hast hurt me, but I will make shift to stand upon my legs till thou mayest withdraw, for I would not have thee troubled for what thou hast done."

Porter profited by his friend's generosity and escaped to France. Sir Henry died a few days later, and Pepys concludes, "It is pretty to see how the world do talk of them as a couple of fools that killed one another out of love."

Spying on Bargain Gifts.

The engaged girl was found studying life in an auction room.

"I don't expect to buy anything," she said, "but I want to see if anybody I know buys anything. A lot of auctioneers are advertising that they have on hand bric-a-brac and pictures and odds and ends of furniture suitable for wedding presents. That set me to wondering if any of my friends would try to avail themselves of these auction room bargains when buying presents for me. I saw two girls here this afternoon who have been invited to my wedding. One bought some kind of a brass bowl, another a vase. They got the things dirt cheap. I fancy they are for me. If they are—well, just wait till those girls get married!"—New York Press.

When to Take Off the Sinker.

For angling in quiet, deep running water more sinkers should be placed on the leader to keep it down from the surface, but if angling in a quick running brook or river for chub, dace or brook trout the float and sinkers should be removed and the bait allowed to run in front of the angler wherever it wills on the surface by the action of the current, which takes it naturally just as nature does their general food.—Louis Rhead in Outing Magazine.

A Long Tumble Needed.

"They say that when a man is falling from a height he thinks of all his evil deeds."

"I don't believe it."

"Why not?"

"Some men would have to fall out of a balloon to get 'em all in."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Floored.

One Sexton—Do you have matins at your church? The Other—No, we have oilcloth.—Harper's Weekly.

The father's virtue is the child's best inheritance.—Chinese Proverb.

Its Fire and Its Girdle Cakes.

The Chequers inn, Osmotherley, is a relic of the old coaching days, but it is now famed for its fire, which has never been out for more than 100 years and over which girdle cakes are baked. This huge fire is kept continually burning by peat or turf from the Yorkshire moors. An excellent tea is provided for visitors, the chief dainty being the girdle cakes. The peat glows like red embers on a red tiled floor, the girdle being suspended from a bar above, the whole looking most quaint and picturesque. The exterior of the inn is most unpretentious and old world looking, as it nestles alone on the Yorkshire wolds.—London Standard.

IF YOU WANT A JOB

Either in TIN, TIN SHINGLES, GALVANIZED or any METAL ROOFING.

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704—WASHINGTON ST.,
HUNTINGDON, - PA.

HE GUARANTEES HIS WORK.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entriken	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table No. 24, in Effect Monday, January 7, 1907.

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 15	3 50		. .
Mount Union Yard .	9 20	3 55	11 20	
Augh. Mills	9 32	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 45	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	10 00	4 35	12 00	
	10 10	4 45	1 35	5 30
Booher Junction	10 15	4 50	1 40	5 34
Pogue	10 22	4 57	1 50	5 45
Three Springs	10 33	5 12	2 05	5 56
Saltillo	10 40	5 25	2 15	5 50
Kimmel	11 00	5 45	2 35	6 10
Cole's	11 13	5 58	2 50	6 38
Rocky Ridge	11 18	6 03	2 55	6 38
Martins	11 23	6 08	3 00	6 43
Cook's	11 28	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 40	6 25	3 15	6 56
Woodvale . . . . ARRIVE	. . .	. .	. .	7 05
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . . LEAVE	. . .	. . .	. . .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 49	8 25	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 50	8 35	4 40
Martins	6 20	12 54	8 39	4 44
Rocky Ridge	6 25	12 58	8 43	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 03	8 48	4 53
Kimmel	6 38	1 10	8 56	5 01
Saltillo	7 00	1 30	9 18	5 25
Three Springs	7 10	1 38	9 25	5 32
Pogue	7 25	1 50	9 37	5 42
Booher Junction	7 35	1 58	9 45	5 50
Orbisonia	7 40	2 05	9 50	5 55
	7 55	2 20	10 10	. .
Shirley	8 10	2 25	10 25	. .
Augh. Mills	8 20	2 35	10 35	. .
Mt. Union Yard	8 35	2 50	11 55	
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 40	2 55		
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	6 55	Lv. Orbisonia Ar	7 45	5 45
4 57	7 00	Grove Quarry	7 40	5 39
4 58	7 01	*Blacklog	7 39	5 38
5 06	7 08	*Cedar Rock	7 32	5 30
5 09	7 10	*Locke Valley	7 30	5 27
5 15	7 15	Ar. Shade Gap Lv	7 25	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

Train No. 8 will have right of track over train No. 1 between Orbisonia and Coles.

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.

†S—Regular Stop. *—Stop on signal.

—Trains will not stop.

Pennsylvania R. R. Trains Leave Mt. Union.

WESTWARD—5.27 a. m., 7.48 a., m., 9 39., a. m. 11 02 a. m., 16 p. m., 4 51 p. m., 7 21 p. m.

EASTWARD—6 17 a. m., 8 59 a. m., 11 58 a. m., 12 51 p. m., 3 11 p. m., 5 55 p. m., 7 29 p. m., 10 32 p. m.

P. S. SEIBERT, President and Gen. Mgr. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

William Reed & Son's

Store closes at 6 o'clock except Saturdays and 14th 20th

Special Reduced Prices

On many lines of desirable summer merchandise. We are now offering many things over the store at money saving prices.

The unusual length and coldness of spring for which we had made big purchases finds many departments too full and we are throwing them out at big reductions. These are all new and just what you need for use right now.

Fancy Woolens, Skirts or entire suits reduced from $1.00 to 75c

Wash Goods Remnants at 8c., A big lot in lengths from 3 to 8 yards. These goods were formerly 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 25c.

The Garment Department.

Has some splendid things for the summer season. An entire outfit to suit practically anyone may be picked here.

The muslin underwear department is full of splendid garments of all kinds. We make a specialty of extra size garments.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

PARKER'S STORE NEWS.

Fall | Builders' Hardware | Necessities

We shan't weary you with a long story, but we want you to know we are selling all staple goods at rock-bottom prices and will meet prices on all first-class standard goods. We are not selling you something for less than cost and then catch you on something you do not know the price of to make up the loss.

THE BEST GOODS WE CAN BUY is our motto.

A few things you need for present use:

UNDERWEAR FOR CHILDREN, LADIES AND MEN

FELTS AND RUBBERS OF ALL KINDS.

WALL PAPER IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY.

A Full Line of Notions and Dry Goods—New Goods are being added to these lines this week—Come and inspect them.

Flour and Feed at Bottom Prices

Anything You Need. Come and we will Try to Suit You.

A. M. PARKER,

Cor. Main and Sherman Sts., MAPLETON, PA.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

Office on Main street.

Wm. T. Webb.

CARPENTER & BUILDER

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

Blueprints and specifications. Jobbing promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

DR. ROY E. BLACK,

DENTIST.

21 Washington Street

Huntingdon, Pa.

All branches of the profession given careful attention. Telephone connection. 2-7-06

DR. W. W. RUMBERGER,

DENTIST,

Post Office Building, MOUNT UNION, PA.

All branches of the profession given prompt and careful attention. 11-22-yr.

"Everybody Should Know"

says C. G. Hays, a prominent business man of Bluff, Mo., that Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the quickest healing salve ever applied to a sore, burn or wound, or to a case of piles. I've used it and know what I'm talking about. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If you want to buy, sell, or rent anything advertise in this Column. It will bring results.

ENTERPRISING People, whether farmers, laborers or mechanics use printed stationery. A year's supply costs less than a year's supply of common stock in small quantities. Samples and prices on application. ITEM office, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

WANTED—Locust wood suitable for insulator pin, 5 in. and up, 4 ft. 1 inch long, none to be split. All good Wood delivered to the mill at Mapletoa will be paid for on the 10th of each month for the delivery of the previous month. For further information, address I. F. Treaster, Milroy, Pa. or J. B. Shuman, Huntingdon, Pa.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded. P. O. B. cars here. For further information, pierse writh me.

B. F. Bake

Mapleton Depot, April 25, 1907. 4t

WANTED—By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses, paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope. SUPERINTENDENT 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Everybody loves our baby, rosy, sweet and warm,
With kissy places on her neck and dimples on her arms.
Once she was so thin and cross, used to cry with pain—
Mother gave her Cascasweet, now she's well again. Sold by Wright & Dell.

"Regular as the Sun"

is an expression as old as the race. No doubt the rising and setting of the sun is the most regular performance in the universe, unless it is the action of the bowels when regulated with Dr. King's New Life Pills. Guaranteed by Wright & Dell. 25c.

John Riha, a prominent dealer of Wheeling, Pa., says: "I have been selling De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills for about a year and they give better satisfactory than any pill I ever sold. There are a dozen people here who have used them and they give perfect satisfaction in every case. I have used them myself with fine results." Sold by Wright & Dell.

POWDER TRUST SUIT PAPERS ARE FILED

Senator Du Pont Exercises Dominant Influence in Management.

PROMISES OF TRUST BROKEN

Government Lost Faith in Pretensions of Trust Officers That They Would Comply With Law—Question of Receivership Raised.

Washington, D. C.—Apparently losing faith in the pretensions of the officers of the Powder Trust that the combine would be dissolved and reorganized to comply with the Sherman anti-trust law, Attorney General Bonaparte recently issued orders by which the prosecution against the powder concern was brought at Wilmington, Del. It is generally believed that there were negotiations between the officers of the trust and the Government officials looking toward the settlement of the case out of court. The papers were filed by Assistant Attorney General Purdy in the United States Court.

Already the Government's attorneys realize that the trust has made a move which will make it necessary to amend the petition filed in the Delaware court. The trust officials have brought this about by dissolving I. Du Pont-de Nemours & Co., which is the Delaware comporation of the trust. In the first paragraph of the petition of the Government it is alleged that the E. I. Du Pont-de Nemours Company is one of the parent companies which compose the trust. But since the preparation of the papers this company has ceased to exist, and in order to avoid complications which would throw the Government's suit out of court the Attorney General must amend his petition.

Relative to the connection of United States Senator Henry A. Du Pont with the so-called trust, the bill filed says:

"That the defendant, Henry A. Du Pont, was the President and a member of the Board of Directors of E. I. Du Pont, de Nemours & Co. from the time of its organization until the first day of January, 1906, during which time he attended from time to time the meetings of the Board of Directors of said company, held in the city of Wilmington, and participated in the direction and management of its business and was responsible therefor; that at the time of filing this petition the said Henry A. Du Pont was one of the principal stockholders in said company, and during all the times herein mentioned has been and now is exercising a dominant influence over the management and business of said company."

Mr. Du Pont was elected United States Senator in June, 1906.

The Court is asked to determine whether public interests will be better subserved by the appointment of receivers to take possession of the property of the alleged trust with a view to bringing about conditions in trade and commerce that will be in harmony with the law. The prayer in this respect is identical with that in the so-called tobacco trust petition.

LAUNCH UPSET; NINE DROWNED.

All Young Men Who Went Cruising Near Toronto.

Toronto, Canada.—Toronto Bay has had its first drowning catastrophe of the season. Seven young men are missing. The body of an eighth, Joe Irvine, a well known figure in amateur athletics and a lacrosse player of note, has been washed ashore and another has been recovered from the river.

A young man named Shields was rescued in a very weak condition.

The ten men set out late at night from Toronto in the gasolene launch Daulin, and in a bad storm. Their destination was Hanlan's Island. When off Sunnyside the boat capsized at about 3 o'clock a. m.

Those in the launch were George S. Shields, aged nineteen; Joseph Irvine, twenty; John Irvine, twenty; Walter Dundin, twenty; Frank Kyle, eighteen; Len Daily, Frank Daily, Dawson Michmagan, Gordon Laroche and Reginald Mullin. All were residents of Toronto Junction.

MRS. EDDY GAVE UP HORSES.

Returns Admirer's Present Rather That Have Them in Litigation.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy did not keep the $10,000 Kentucky harness team given her by T. L. Temple, of Texarkana, Tex. She has given the team back to Mr. Temple, and his daughter is now driving the blue ribbon winners on the streets and roads about Texarkana, so she writes to J. M. Osborne, of Paris, who negotiated the deal for the purchase of the horses for Mr. Temple.

Mrs. Eddy gave as her reason for returning the horses to Mr. Temple that her affairs were soon to be put in litigation, and she did not want the horses to fall into the hands of strangers, and since she could no longer enjoy them she wanted him to have them.

Miss Root Engaged.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Edith Root to Lieutenant U. S. Grant 3d was made in Washington, D. C.

POLICE COWARD DISMISSED

Walsh, Stripped of Shield, Booted Out of Headquarters.

New York City Policeman in Disgrace For Failing to Follow a Fleeing Murderer.

New York City.—Stamped a coward by General Bingham, who had dismissed him from the force, Policeman Stephen S. Walsh, of the East Fifty-first street station, was stripped of his shield, escorted out of Police Headquarters by an inspector and booted into Mulberry street, while policemen and others jeered and hooted. Never before had the department witnessed such a spectacle. Back in 1876, thirty-one years ago, Roundsman Thomas Burns and Patrolman White, of the old Mulberry street station, were dismissed for cowardice, but there was no such scene as that enacted in the trial room during Walsh's ordeal. But General Bingham, a soldier, had his own idea as to the proper punishment for a coward.

When the Commissioner announced his decision he ordered Inspector Richard Walsh to tear Walsh's shield from his coat. When that had been done the Commissioner called for the removal of Walsh's brass buttons, but they were fastened to the blouse with wire and could not be ripped off.

"Cut them off!" roared the Commissioner, "and strip him of everything that he has disgraced."

Knives were brought forth, and although Inspector Walsh, Captain Lantry and several policemen tried to sever the wire that held the buttons to the coat they were unsuccessful. General Bingham became impatient.

"Take him out of the building, inspector," he said. "Tell him he is dismissed from the department and to never enter this building. Take him away! Get him out of my sight!"

The only person in the trial room who was not moved was the disgraced cop. Throughout the proceedings he appeared calm and unconcerned. Once he smiled at Inspector Walsh, who was trying hard to tear the buttons from the blouse, and he seemed pleased at the discomfiture of the inspector.

His revolver, shield, police manual and patrol and firebox keys taken from him, Walsh stood erect for a moment and glared at Commissioner Bingham. Then Inspector Walsh dragged him from the room. Several policemen made a move to follow, but General Bingham stopped them.

Walsh was dismissed for failing to follow Frank H. Warner after he had killed Esther Norling in West Forty-second street.

POISON KILLED MRS. MAGILL.

Chemists Found Arsenic—State Alleges a Suicide Pact.

Clinton, Ill.—The report of the medical experts who made an analysis of the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Pet Magill, the first wife of Fred Magill, was received here. According to the report Mrs Magill died of chloroform poisoning. A trace of arsenic was also found. The belief is that Mrs. Magill committed suicide.

Lot H. Herrick, special Assistant State's Attorney, preparing the evidence for the special Grand Jury, said:

"The chemist's report does not weaken our case. We contend that a suicide compact existed between Fred Magill and his wife, Mrs Pet Magill. The law makes it a murder if one person agrees with another to commit suicide and deliberately deceives the other person."

NEW GEM FOUND IN CALIFORNIA

It Will Be Called Benito, After the County in Which It Was Discovered.

San Francisco.—Prof. George B. Leuderback, of the University of California, gave the results of his examination of a new gem of great beauty recently discovered by two prospectors in San Benito County Cal. Professor Leuderback says:

"The new gem is a clear, transparent blue stone with violet tints in the deeper colored portion. It rivals the sapphire in color and surpasses it in brilliancy, though it is not so hard. It is about as hard as chrysolite and harder than opal or moonstone. It turns bright red under heat, but on cooling resumes its normal color. As it is an entirely new mineral it has been named Benito, from the county in which it was found."

LAWYER CONFESSES FORGERY.

Got Sheriff Out of Bed to Tell of $28,000 Embezzlement.

Kenton, Ohio.—Confessing that by forgery he had embezzled $28,000 of an estate managed by him, Attorney Thomas B. Black, forty-one years old, former Mayor and present Chairman of the Hardin County Executive Committee, gave himself up to Sheriff Scott, and is in jail.

He came to the Sheriff's residence at 5 a. m. and called him from his bed.

"You've heard the rumors?" he said to the Sheriff. "They're true. I've come to surrender."

Atlanta Railway Rates Approved.

The Interstate Commerce Commission held that the freight rates for Atlanta, Ga., are not unreasonable.

'THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA SAID TO THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA---"

—Cartoon From Judge.

Copyright 1907, by Judge Publishing Company.

THE "DRY" SOUTH

Not a State in the Cotton Belt But is Affected by the Temperance Movement.

MOST STARTLING DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN POLITICS

New York City.—Kentucky, where "whisky straight" was supposed to bubble from the earth, has gone dry. Ninety of Kentucky's 119 counties are "no license." Mr. Edward Lissner enumerates in a recent issue of Harper's Weekly the Southern States that, in part or altogether, officially abstain from the cup and flowing bowl. All Tennessee, except Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga; ninety counties of Texas; most of the counties and all the rural districts of North Carolina, South Carolina and Mississippi have renounced the revenues of the rager, and last week, by the passage of the Hardman-Covington bill, Georgia joined her sisters under the prohibition banner. Not a State in the cotton belt but is affected by the temperance movement. Mr Lissner reproduces The Knoxville Sentinel's comparison of local criminal records for two years, one year "wet," the other "dry," which has been much quoted by the Anti-Saloon League:

WITH SALOONS.	
Criminal record, two years	1901-2.
Criminal cost	$5,074.76
Jail record, one month, February, 1903: Commitments for public drunkenness	23
Number cases, in criminal court, two years, 1901-2.	236
City school	$7000
Population, 1903, estimate	3500
WITHOUT SALOONS.	
Criminal record, two years,	1904-5.
Criminal costs	$2,076.21
Jail record, three years, nine month, 1903-1907: Commitments for public drunkenness	14
Number of cases 1904, two years	105
City school	$8500
Population 1906, estimate.	5000

That is a good showing, so far as it goes. There is a powerful impulse to the Southern movement for prohibition, lacking in the wave that swept the Northern States many years ago, in the effort to suppress the crimes of drunken people. But the South's most important cities remain obdurately "wet."

Politicians in the South have come to a realization that the prohibition movement in their region is one which must be taken with the utmost seriousness. The politico-temperance crusade, with its new life and energy, constitutes the most startling development in Southern politics today. The advocates of compulsory abstinence are growing more powerful day by day. The movement is not so much against the consumption of whisky and other alcoholic beverages as against saloons, rum-shops, bars and the like.

The average American is in the habit of regarding Kentucky, Tennessee, the Carolinas, and, in fact, most of the other Southern States, as distinguished for the production and consumption of liquor. It is interesting, in view of this, to have attention directed to the fact that in the State of Kentucky ninety out of one hundred and nineteen counties are "no license." That is to say, in none of the ninety counties will be granted a license to sell liquor. The whole State of Tennessee is "dry," save for the cities of Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga. In the "dry" districts no alcoholic beverage may be bought —not even a glass of beer or claret with dinner.

The State of Texas is said to contain ninety counties that have abolished saloons. North Carolina, Mississippi and other States of the South tell the same story. Anybody may have spirituous beverages sent to him in any of the "dry" districts; but throughout these regions every saloon has been extirpated. One may travel up and down the rural parts of Kentucky and Tennessee without finding one bar or cross-roads saloon such as may be found in profusion throughout, say, New York, New Jersey or Pennsylvania.

GEORGIA TO BE DRY.

A Prohibition Bill Passes House With Only Two Amendments.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Hardman-Covington prohibition bill, passed by the Georgia Senate some days ago, was adopted by the House by a vote of 139 to 39. Two amendments added by the House will necessitate the bill going back to the Senate for concurrence, of which there is no doubt, and the bill then will go to Governor Hoke Smith for his signature, which has been practically pledged, and prohibition will become a law in Georgia.

The amendments permit the sale of pure alcohol by retail druggists on the prescription of a reputable physician and also allow wholesale druggists to carry pure alcohol in stock for sale to retailers only.

The bill prohibits the manufacture or keeping on hand in any place of business, the sale or giving away to induce business within the State of any liquor that may produce intoxication. The new law is to become effective on January 1, 1908.

After the first fight on the bill in which the opponents of the bill showed their ability to keep the act from its third reading, an agreement was reached, making the bill a special order.

Twenty-one amendments were offered. Only two were allowed, and both of these were introduced by the Prohibitionists. The anti-prohibitionists made their hardest fight to secure the adoption of an amendment to postpone until January, 1909, the date when the bill should become effective. This was lost, 128 to 49.

The passing of a prohibition law in Georgia adds a Southern State to the stronghold of the "drys;" in the Far West, Kansas; in the extreme East, Maine; in the extreme North, North Dakota, and in the heart of the Union, Tennessee.

At the beginning of the year the number of people living under statutory prohibition in Maine, North Dakota and Kansas was only 2,500,000. By the end of the year Tennessee and Georgia will nearly have trebled the number.

Georgia is the largest State that ever passed a prohibitory law, if we except New York's abortive attempt many years ago. Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island and Iowa have all tried and abandoned prohibition, yet the number living under it will soon be larger than ever before. Adding those in the Territories under Congressional prohibition the total number will be about 8,000,000.

One-third of the remaining citizens live in "dry" communities under the operation of local-option laws, or in the South in counties where high license fees are practically prohibitive.

Figures show the United States to be one of the most temperate nations. Nearly half its people live in communities where getting a drink means breaking the law.

TIRED BACKS.

The kidneys have a great work to do in keeping the blood pure. When they get out of order it causes backache, headaches, dizziness, languor and distressing urinary troubles. Keep the kidneys well and all these sufferings will be saved you. Mrs. S. A. Moore, proprietor of a restaurant at Waterville, Me., says: "Before using Doan's Kidney Pills I suffered everything from kidney troubles for a year and a half. I had pain in the back and head, and almost continuous in the loins and felt weary all the time. A few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills brought great relief, and I kept on taking them until in a short time I was cured. I think Doan's Kidney Pills are wonderful."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Lese Majeste in the U. S.

They have started the lese-majeste idea in America. Instructions have been given to all State zoos in the country that animals in future are not to be named Teddy.—London Globe.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle

Dublin Castle.

The name of Dublin Castle, the scene of the raid on the jewels of the Order of St. Patrick, is more formidable than its appearance. When it was built in the thirteenth century it was, doubtless, with its four great towers and its deep moat, a thing of beauty compared with the present miscellaneous welter of buildings gathered around two ugly squares Supposed to have been begun by a grandson of Henry I, Meyler Fitz-Henry, it was completed by Henry De Loundres in 1223. In those days—the days of its life as a real castle defending a city—a river ran past the building. The Poddle still runs, but it keeps its obscure course under the pavements of the Lower Castle Yard. It was not until well into the reign of Elizabeth that the castle was first used as the official residence of the Lord Lieutenant, then described as the "Lord Deputy." Although it has ever since retained that exalted function, Dublin Castle was so neglected about two centuries ago as to need rebuilding. Very little of the original structure remains.—Dundee Advertiser.

Milan's Stable Spire.

Since the sudden fall of the great Campanile at Venice a few years ago scientific experiments have been made to afford assurance of the stability of other famous architectural piles in Italy. Among these is the unique cathedral of Milan, built all of marble, with scores of slender pinnacles, and a lofty main spire terminating in a great marble statue of the Virgin. The experiments of Professor Vincentini on this spire, while demonstrating its complete stability, show interesting effects of the wind and solar rays. As with other lofty towers the point of the spire describes daily an elliptical curve, the size and precise form of which vary with atmospheric conditions. But the greatest displacement never amounts to more than a single minute of arc, in this case less than a third of an inch. A tempest of uncommon violence in July, 1905, displaced the top of the spire eight millimetres. — Youth's Companion.

SOAKED IN COFFEE

Until Too Stiff to Bend Over.

"When I drank coffee I often had sick headaches, nervousness and biliousness much of the time, but when I went to visit a friend I got in the habit of drinking Postum.

"I gave up coffee entirely, and the result has been that I have been entirely relieved of all my stomach and nervous trouble.

"My mother was just the same way. We all drink Postum now and, without coffee in the house for 2 years, we are all well.

"A neighbor of mine, a great coffee drinker, was troubled with pains in her side for years and was an invalid. She was not able to do her work and could not even mend clothes or do anything at all where she would have to bend forward. If she tried to do a little hard work she would get such pains that she would have to lie down for the rest of the day.

"At last I persuaded her to stop drinking coffee and try Postum Food Coffee and she did so, and has used Postum ever since; the result has been that she can now do her work, can sit for a whole day and mend and can sew on the machine and she never feels the least bit of pain in her side, in fact, she has got well, and it shows coffee was the cause of the whole trouble.

"I could also tell you about several other neighbors who have been cured by quitting coffee and using Postum in its place." "There's a Reason." Look in pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

FINE OF $29,240,000 FOR STANDARD OIL TRUST

Judge Landis Imposes Maximum of $20,000 in Each Case.

MONEY GOES TO U. S. TREASURY

Standard Oil Will Appeal—Special Grand Jury Ordered Empaneled to Consider Case of Alton Railroad, Other Party to Rebating.

Chicago, Ill.—Far the greatest fine in the history of criminal jurisprudence was imposed upon the Standard Oil Company of Indiana when Judge Kenesaw M. Landis assessed the limit sum of $29,240,000 upon the corporation convicted of receiving rebates from the Chicago and Alton Railway. In a decision which goes exhaustively into the case and bristles with terse answers to the arguments brought up by the attorneys for the branch of the trust founded by John D. Rockefeller, the Court clearly sets forth his reasons for the fine and, according to lawyers well posted, has given the most lucid interpretation of the Interstate Commerce act during the twenty years of its existence.

This punishment was the maximum possible under the statutes, the corporation having been found guilty by a Federal Grand Jury last August upon 1462 counts, the fine upon each of which might range from $1000 to $20,000.

After denouncing the methods of the Oil Trust and commenting upon the "studied insolence" of its attorney to the court of which he happened to be the representative, the Court declared "the men who deliberate violate this law wound society more deeply than does he who counterfeits the coin or steals letters from the mail."

Then, with a warning that "the law must not be ignored in the jurisdiction of this court," Judge Landis ordered that a special Grand Jury be convened on August 14 to consider the evidence brought out in the Standard Oil trial incriminating the Chicago and Alton Railway as the giver of the rebates which the Oil Trust accepted.

This second probe is pregnant with importance to the corporations of the country. By instituting this move Judge Landis has shown that he intends to do all he can toward bringing about justice in all ways possible, and it is entirely possible that if this second investigation and action is successful the men found guilty under the Elkins law can be sent to the penitentiary. A hint of this was given by Judge Landis in his decision when he said:

"For this offence the Elkins law authorizes punishment only by fine, an obvious defect, remedied, however, by the present law prescribing imprisonment in the penitentiary for the like offence."

Under the seven indictments still pending against the Standard Oil Company an additional fine amounting to $88,440,000 may be levied against the company if it is found guilty on trial. There are in these seven indictments a total of 4422 counts, and the maximum fine in each count would be $20.000.

Judge Landis' decision was a most severe arraignment of trust methods in general and those of the Standard Oil in particular. One by one he took up the contentions of the counsel for the oil corporation, discussed them in detail and then cast aside the shreds with caustic comments.

As to the claim of counsel for the Standard Oil Company that that corporation had a perfect right under the Constitution of the United States to make a secret agreement with the Chicago and Alton for a rate of six cents, whereas the regular rate and the rate charged ordinary shippers was eighteen cents, Judge Landis thrust hard at Attorney John S. Miller when he said:

"Candor obliges to Court to say that he knows nothing to support it but the eminence of the counsel who asserted it. A more abhorrent heresy could not well be conceived. One might as well assert the right to make a secret agreement with the collector of customs or a tax assessor for a low rate of customs duty or a much reduced assessment on property."

Throughout his decision the jurist made plain his position that the railroad, as a common carrier, had no right to enter into an agreement to give lower rates to one shipper than another, and the defendant corporation had no right to receive such concession; otherwise the whole fabric of right and justice must fail.

The defense of the corporation that no harm would come to competitors because of its enjoyment of a low rate because there were no such competitors was met by the jurist with the statement that if a legally organized and honest company should attempt to start in business it would have "to adopt the practice of this defendant and procure the great public power of railway companies to be secretly perverted in its interest. Under no other possible theory could it hope to survive."

It required seventy minutes of steady reading for the Judge to give his decision. The courtroom was packed almost to as great an extent as on July 6, when John D. Rockefeller and the other officers of the corporation were present as witnesses. Representing Standard Oil were Attorneys Merritt Starr, partner of John R. Miller, the chief of counsel; Chauncey W. Martyn and Robert W. Steward. Mr. Miller is in Europe, Moritz Rosenthal is at Far Rockaway, L. I., and Alfred D. Eddy is on the ocean bound for Europe.

District Attorney Edwin W. Sims, with Special District Attorney James W. Wilkerson and Assistant District Attorney Harry A. Parkin, were on hand for the Government. In the room were a number of attorneys, all bent upon hearing the decision, which it was evident they regarded as epoch making. Also present were a number of Stock Exchange men, but Judge Landis held the men of money in suspense for an hour and ten minutes before gratifying their curiosity.

The indictments were based on the charges that the Alton gave rates to the Standard that were lower than the published tariff. The period covered by the indictment was from September, 1903, to March, 1905. The defence maintained that the legal interstate rate was six cents, while it was shown that the legal rate per hundred pounds to East St. Louis was eighteen cents. The trial lasted six weeks, three tons of documentary evidence was submitted to the jury, including more than 15,000 way bills, shipping orders, receipts and records. The jury was sworn in March 5, 1907, and on April 13, after being out two hours and ten minutes, the jury returned a verdict of guilty upon 1462 counts.

Money to U. S. Treasury.

Washington, D. C.—If the decision rendered by Judge Landis in the United States Court at Chicago is sustained the Standard Oil Company will be called upon to pay directly into the United States Treasury $29,240,000.

The fine must be remitted in one payment, and there are no legal provisions by which the oil company can be allowed an extension of time in the payment of this immense sum except by stay of execution by the court, which Judge Landis has granted on sixty days.

Usually fines are paid into the court which assesses them. But in this case the Controller of the Treasury has ruled that the defendant should pay its fines directly into the United States Treasury.

Beginning at once the Government will charge interest upon the fines. If the case should drag along through the Court of Appeals and up to the Supreme Court almost $2,000,000 will be added to the amount to be paid by the Standard if the Government wins its case.

President Hears of the Sentence.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt received the news that Judge Landis, in the United States District Court in Chicago, had decided against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana and had imposed fines aggregating $29,240,000, with great interest. The President had no comment to make on the decision.

DETAILS OF THE CASE.

Estimated Cost to Government Was About $200,000.

Chicago.—The details of the fight against the Standard Oil Company are as follows:

Indictments voted, August 18, 1906.	
Original number of counts	6,428
Counts in the trial	1,902
Counts not sustained	441
Counts basis of verdict	1,462
Trial began March 4, 1907.	
Trial ended April 14, 1907.	
Fines assessed August 3, 1907.	
Rebates involved	$223,000
Witnesses for Government	143
Witnesses for defense	7
Words in the record	1,500,000
Cost to Government (estimated)	$200,000
Cost to defense (estimated)	100,000
Fine assessed	29,240,000
Company earnings in 3 years involved	199,800,000
Indictments still penling here	7
Possible fines under these	$123,000,000

"Conspiracy" Grand Jury called August 3, 1907.

STANDARD DOESN'T CHEAPEN OIL

Commissioner Smith Says It Pockets Profits of Its Own Economies.

Washington, D. C.—Following hard on the smashing blow delivered to the Standard Oil Company by Federal Judge Landis at Chicago, the Government made public a crushing array of figures gathered by Herbert Knox Smith, the Commissioner of Corporations. These figures show:

First, that the vast Rockefeller monopoly since 1882 has paid out $552,000,000—more than half a billion—in dividends, all the time piling up, in addition, a surplus which as long ago as 1896 had aggregated nearly $80,000,000 and has since grown to unknown proportions.

Second, that the oft-repeated boast of the Standard, that it had reduced the price of oil and thus had been of benefit to the consumer, is false now and always has been false.

While the dividends from 1882 to 1906 were $552.000,000, the net earnings, the commissioner says, were much more; at least, $790,000,000 These enormous profits were based on an investment worth at the time of its original acquisition not over $75,000,000, and not over $147,000,000 in 1896. From 1903 to 1905 the average net yearly earnings were about sixty-eight per cent.

BITS OF NEWS

WASHINGTON.

The Inspector-General of the Army exonerated Lieut.-Col. William F. Tucker of the charges of misconduct made by his wife.

The report of the board which has been investigating the accident on the battleship Georgie, giving a flareback as the cause, was approved.

Definite announcement was made that the Atlantic fleet had been ordered to the Pacific.

The President signed a proclamation notifying the public of the conclusion of the Santo Domingan Treaty. Similar action was taken in Santo Domingo by President Caceres.

The appeal was filed in the Supreme Court in the case of the people of Porto Rico, appellants against the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church of Porto Rico.

The wife of Colonel Ayres bitterly assailed President Roosevelt for the forced retirement of her husband.

George B. Lockwood, editor of the Marion (Ind.) Chronicle, has been appointed private secretary to Vice-President Fairbanks. The salary was increased by Congress from $2200 to $4000 a year.

Secretary Taft approved a recommendation of the Sheridan Statue Commission and directed the award of the contract for that statue to Gutzon Borglum, a New York sculptor. The commission formerly given to J. Q. A. Ward was cancelled because the design failed to please Mrs. Sheridan.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The revolt in Santiago Province was regarded by Cubans as a joke.

Commissioner Ishii has been sent to Honolulu by the Japanese Government to investigate conditions in Hawaii affecting his countrymen.

The Philippine coal mined at Batan is superior to the Japanese and Australian coal, which in turn is better than the Pacific and Alaskan.

Bands of bandits in Santiago Province are regarded by Cuban newspapers as proof of the existence of a conspiracy to bring about an uprising.

Charges against Capt. Fred C. Cole, of the quartermaster's department, were dismissed in the civil court at Manila. He was accused of having padded pay rolls.

The election of Dr. Dominador Gomez, the agitator and Nacionalista, astounds conservative Filipinos and the Government. It is considered a strong indication of the indiscretion of the people and of their inability to undertake the duties of self-government.

At San Juan, P. R., the ninth anniversary of the landing of American troops in Porto Rico was celebrated as a legal holiday. All government offices were closed, but the event was not celebrated by the populace in any town on the island.

DOMESTIC.

At Chautauqua, N. Y., Bishop Potter spoke on "The Church and Social Unrest," attributing social unrest to popular education, the industrial revolution and extravagance in expenditure.

Los Angeles, Cal., will attempt to collect more taxes than heretofore from the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies under a new form of assessment.

A novel epidemic like grippe, but worse, raged in Sag Harbor, L. I. It is attributed to the dust and fumes of the many automobiles that stir up the roads.

Clarence W. Byrne, Christian Scientist, was sentenced to thirty days in the Tombs prison for permitting his little daughter to die without calling in a regular physician to attend her.

Judge McCall, in New York City, denied permission for the Attorney General to bring an action to terminate the existence of the Consolidated Gas Company.

At the Public Service Commission's inquiry, in New York City, into the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, wide divergences between the reported cost per mile of the various lines were disclosed.

The officers of the Southern New England branch of the American Salvation Army, it was announced at Providence, R. I., have voted to secede from the main branch and establish a new body.

Charles Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, accused of conspiracy with Haywood for the murder of Frank Steuenberg, was admitted to bail in $25,000 in Boise, Idaho.

FOREIGN.

At Montpellier, France, Marcelin Albert, M. Ferroul and the other members of the Argelliers committee who were arrested in connection with the recent wine growers' agitation, were released on bail.

The evicted tenants of Ireland bill passed its third reading in the British House of Commons and its first reading in the House of Lords.

The French Government announced that it had the King of Annam deposed and a regency established.

Spain made preparations to join with France to avenge the murder of Europeans in Casablanca.

The Governor of the Province of Nganhwei, China, was murdered at Nganking by a subdirector of police, who was arrested and decapitated on the spot.

MRS. A. M. HAGERMANN

ALL WOMEN SUFFER

from the same physical disturbances, and the nature of their duties, in many cases, quickly drive them into the horrors of all kinds of female complaints, organic troubles, ulceration, falling and displacements, or perhaps irregularity or suppression causing backache, nervousness, irritability, and sleeplessness.

Women everywhere should remember that the medicine that holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female ills is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

made from simple native roots and herbs. For more than thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, regulating the functions perfectly and overcoming pain. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing for child birth and the Change of Life.

Mrs. A. M. Hagermann, of Bay Shore, L. I., writes:—Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—"I suffered from a displacement, excessive and painful functions so that I had to lie down or sit still most of the time. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman so that I am able to attend to my duties. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and see what relief it will give them."

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation to Women

Women suffering from any form of female illness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. for advice She is the Mrs. Pinkham who has been advising sick women free of charge for more than twenty years, and before that she assisted her mother-in-law Lydia E. Pinkham in advising. Therefore she is especially well qualified to guide sick women back to health.

W. L. DOUGLAS

$3.00 & $3.50 SHOES BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY, AT ALL PRICES.

$25,000 Reward To any one who can prove W. L. Douglas does not make & sell more Men's $3 & $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer.

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people in all walks of life than any other make, is because of their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe, and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled shoemakers, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

My $4 Gilt Edge and $5 Gold Bond Shoes cannot be equalled at any price.

W. L. Douglas stamps his name and price on the bottom to protect you against high prices and inferior shoes. **Take No Substitute.** Sold by the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalog mailed free. **W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.**

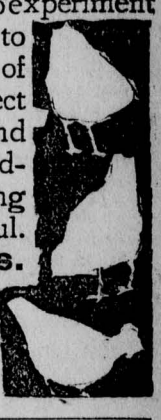
CHICKENS EARN MONEY!

If You Know How to Handle Them Properly.

25c in Stamps

WHETHER you raise Chickens for fun or profit you want best results. by the experience of all you need to know by a man who made Poultry, and in that and spent much money conduct the business 25c in postage stamps. and Cure Disease, how also for Market, which ing Purposes and in- you must know on the Send postpaid on receipt of **25 cents in Stamps.**

to do it intelligently and get the The way to do this is to profit others. We offer a book telling on the subject—a book written his living for 25 years in raising time necessarily had to experiment to learn the best way to —for the small sum of It tells you how to Detect to Feed for Eggs, and Fowls to Save for Breeddeed about everything subject to be successful.



BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE,
134 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

The average glass of whisky is fifty-seven per cent. alcohol.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. H. R. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Seventeen out of every 100 French families are childless.

FEARFUL BURNING SORES.

Boy in Misery 12 Years—Eczema in Rough Scales, Itching and Inflamed—Cured by Cuticura.

"Cuticura has put a stop to twelve years of misery I passed with my son. As an infant I noticed on his body a red spot and treated same with different remedies for about five years, but when the spot began to get larger I put him under the care of doctors. Under their treatment the disease spread to four different parts of his body. During the day it would get rough and form like scales. At night it would be cracked, inflamed and badly swollen, with terrible burning and itching. One doctor told me that my son's eczema was incurable, and gave it up. I decided to give Cuticura a trial. When I had used the first box of Cuticura Ointment there was a great improvement, and by the time I had used the second set of Cuticura Remedies my child was cured. He is now twelve years old, and his skin is as fine and smooth as silk. Michael Stemman, 7 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 16, 1905."

Berlin recently received an order from France for locomotives.

The real division of labor, as a husband once put before me, is, "She says it and I does it."—The Bishop of Bristol. N.Y.—32

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home—in dining room, sleeping-room and all places where flies are troublesome. Clean, neat, and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 25c.

HAROLD SOMERS, 149 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Glass made into microscopic objective is more costly than gold.

PILES

"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man" George Kryder Napoleon O.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 593

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

FREE To convince any woman that Paxtine Antiseptic will improve her health and do all we claim for it, We will send her absolutely free a large trial box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card.

PAXTINE cleanses and heals mucous membrane affections, such as nasal catarrh, pelvic catarrh and inflammation caused by feminine ills; sore eyes, sore throat and mouth, by direct local treatment. Its curative power over these troubles is extraordinary and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Remember, however, IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY IT. THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Aug. 11.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—The teaching of the trees.—Ps. civ, 16-18; i, 1-6.

The first sentence of the eighteenth verse of the One Hundred and Fourth Psalm may teach us an important lesson concerning the trees. The psalmist opens the verse by saying, "The trees of the Lord are full of sap." "The trees of the Lord!" They are the Lord's because He made them and preserved them. We have a lesson here of God's ownership of the world. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." "The cattle upon a thousand hills" belong to Him. "The silver is mine and the gold is mine, saith the Lord." The trees and all things else on the earth are the Lord's, and we are included. "It is He that hath made us and not we ourselves." "Know ye not that you are not your own? Ye have been bought with a price; therefore glorify God with your bodies and spirits, which are not yours, but His."

A second lesson from this passage is the constant life of Christ. Trees are often used as figures of God's people. And when the psalmist says that the trees of the Jordan are full of sap this may suggest the continual life of Christians. The sap of a tree is its life, and in this sense they resemble God's people. If they are truly His, they are never dwarfed or stunted or lifeless, but rather to be likened to the cedar and the palm, which possessed abundant life and are abundantly fruitful.

A third lesson from this passage is God's providential care over all He has made. The trees give shelter and protection and homes to the birds of the air. The psalmist speaks of the trees of Lebanon as the trees "which He had planted, where the birds make their nests." Everything in the world is made to help something else, and God cares for all and much more for us, who are His children, created in His image.

The First Psalm also teaches lessons from the trees. It likens the righteous man to "a tree planted by a river of water, whose leaf also shall not wither, and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." The trees spoken of here were probably planted by King Solomon in his magnificent gardens near canals and lakes and were always supplied with water and had no fading leaves and no unfruitfulness. The Christian is planted, not self sown or dropped in his place by chance, but divinely planted. Sustaining such a close relation to God, he is always fruitful. "He also bringeth forth his fruit in his season, and whatsoever he doeth shall prosper." Fruitfulness is God's desire for us all—a fruitfulness that shall be a blessing to ourselves and to others. Christ taught this lesson in the parable of the vine and branches, in which He declared that fruitfulness resulted from abiding in Him. "If any man abide in Me and I in him, He shall bring forth much fruit."

BIBLE READINGS.

I Chron. xvi, 29-34; Num. xxiv, 5-9; Ps. xcii, 12-15; Isa. lxv, 20, 21; Matt. iii, 5-10; Mark xi, 12-14; John xv, 1-16; Rom. xi, 16-24.

Our Pledge.

"Relying on the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation"—how grateful these words must be to our Master, Christ, as they are said week by week by hundreds of thousands of young lips! It seems as though there is murmur of such words always rising from the world like sweet incense which must do something to counterbalance the coarse sounds of blasphemy and rejection. At times, of course, the murmur becomes a great shout when a convention of Christian Endeavorers gathers in tens of thousands. But probably there is not a single minute in any part of the twenty-four hours in which some voice or voices are not professing reliance on the Lord Jesus Christ for salvation. Personally I greatly rejoice in the distinction which is made between reliance on Christ for salvation and the trust for daily strength to live a godly and a righteous life. Salvation deals with our deliverance from the power of sin which would hinder our fellowship with God, while trust for daily strength looks toward the positive side of Christian living, in virtue of which we are able to do great exploits for God in the world. —Rev. F. B. Meyer, B. A., London.

Japan to Geneva.

This message was cabled to the Geneva convention:

The Switzerland of Asia to the Switzerland of Europe—Greeting:

Kyoto, the old capital of Japan, the home of Neesima and his Doshisha, city of this year's convention, sends a message to Geneva, the metropolis of Switzerland, the city of John Calvin and the valiant defender of civil and religious liberty.

Higher than your Alps or our Fuji are the ideals of Christian Endeavor, loyalty to Jesus Christ and His universal church. We join with you in pledging ourselves to still more earnest endeavor toward hastening the triumphant reign of peace among the nations, brotherhood between the races and spiritual fellowship in Christ Jesus among all God's children on earth.

TAMURA,
SAWAYA,
PETTEE,

For the Japan Union of Christian Endeavor.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Aug. 11: "Enduring Persecutions."—Matt. v, 10.

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Passages for reference—Rom. v, 3; viii, 17, 18; II Cor. xii, 10; Phil. i, 29; Rev. vii, 13-17.

"I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed to us."

The contract between our situation and that of Christians in the earlier ages, when they held their faith at the risk and often at the cost of life, is very great. It sometimes seems as if there are no persecutions and but few hardships for the followers of Jesus to endure at the present time.

To be sure, we hear the stories of missionaries who tell of the persecutions which many converts in heathen countries still have to meet, but even that seems far off and makes small impression on most of those who hear of it.

But it is a fact, and a very solemn fact, that the true and consistent follower of Jesus still finds himself called upon to endure hardships and even persecutions not only in heathen lands, but in this our own most favored home land.

You may not have experienced any inconvenience from your profession of allegiance to Jesus yet, but if you will open your eyes a trifle to the condition of those around you in your own immediate vicinity you will not be long in finding some who are now suffering as cruelly as any of the martyrs ever did.

The rack and stake and scaffold are not the only means of torture nor by any manner of means the worst modes of inflicting torture. There are a thousand petty ways of making one's life miserable which never can come under the survey of court and judge and jury which are used in a multitude of homes toward those who are striving earnestly to live a pure and consistent Christian life.

Are you engaged in business pursuits? Have you anything to do with social functions? Have you never felt the sting of the lash of conventional forms when your whole soul revolted against the untruth which they scarcely attempted to conceal? Some have averred that it is impossible to be a true Christian and yet succeed in business. This is not accurate. It is undoubtedly difficult in any line of business and in some lines not possible to live up to high ideals and satisfy the demands of public and employers. And it is not always possible for the worker to change employers and pursuits.

What, then, shall we do? There is but one clear course. We must keep the soul clean at all cost.

Persecutions passed, did you say? They are far from being done away. True Christian living is far from being the popular fancy of the day. It is not yet fashionable to be real pious. Little objection will be made to any one following certain conventional forms and practices of religion. That makes one rather interesting than otherwise. But to be in hearty earnest and to get wrought up in spirit about it is a far different thing, which does not receive such favorable consideration.

But what have we to do about it all? Just this: See that you never by look or word or act make it harder for any one to live the life true to Jesus. See that you are living the highest type of life possible and so make it easier for others to live in the same manner. See that no one takes any encouragement from your manner to make the living of the true life by another more difficult.

Do not persecute. Endure persecutions patiently.

A Byproduct of the Boer War.

An interesting testimony to the value of the Endeavor movement is given in the Sunday at home by the founder, Dr. F. E. Clark, describing work among Boer prisoners during the late war. In St. Helena alone there were nineteen societies, with a membership of nearly 1,000. In Ceylon ten societies were formed, with about 800 members, while six island societies in the Bermudas had 500. Intense missionary enthusiasm was evoked, resulting in 175 young men giving themselves to missionary work. On their return to South Africa a missionary institute was promptly provided, for the missionary spirit had come to pervade the whole Dutch church as well as the prison camps. This byproduct of the Boer war will prove its noblest legacy. "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness."—Christian, London, England.

A New Invasion of Russia.

A note from Rev. Frederick Blecher, secretary of the German Christian Endeavor union, says: "We have now two Christian Endeavor societies in Russia and hope for more soon. One of our leading evangelists will visit the Baltic provinces, Petersburg and southern Russia in September and October. We intend also to support a field secretary for German and Lettish speaking Russia, Rev. Mr. Baltz of Riga, in conjunction with our English brethren, who will contribute an 'Endeavor penny' on next Christian Endeavor birthday."

The Profits of Missions.

The Epworth Herald thus outlines a good plan for a missionary meeting: "A most striking exhibit of the gain of missions may be made, dividing the subject into these parts: The commercial gains, the geographical gains, the scientific gains, the gains of civilization in general, the spiritual gains. The missionary libraries have abundance of material which will illustrate the power of prayer and remarkable answers to prayer in the mission field. Every missionary who has won success will testify that the use of prayer in his work has been the chief secret of its progress."

In Duty.

I am a Christian Endeavorer because I want to do something. A reverend and much loved brother walked into my study one day and asked me the meaning of "Endeavor." I immediately turned up my big lexicon and found that it comes from two French words—en (in); devoie (duty). What a splendid motto for a society! In duty. In duty. Duty is that which I am bound to do. Young men and women around me, boys and girls, old and lonely, sick and poor, are crying to me for help. The Christian Endeavor shows me how I can help them. I never allow my Christian Endeavor meetings to be frittered away over useless twaddle or matters of business. Time is too precious. Lives are at stake. Soul lives are being thrown away. Men and women are perishing, and I am "in duty." I must find "work" in God's world. No one can find it for me. If there is not an open door, I must knock a hole in the wall. There is a word of praise to be given, a buttonhole of flowers to be placed in the pulpit, a token of love for some one who wants it, and because I love to be always "in duty" therefore I am a Christian Endeavorer.—Dr. Torr in Australian Golden Link.

Junior Endeavor Song.

My Juniors for Jesus! Saviour mine
Accept this now; my Juniors make Thine.
Not one, but all who round me meet
Bring in contrition to Thy feet.
The Spirit's power in love impart
And captivate each youthful heart.

My Juniors for Jesus! To my care
These dear ones committed are,
While on my heart there oft remains
The charge which oft my faith sustains,
"Go, train these precious souls for Me,
And I will thy rewarder be."

My Juniors for Jesus! One and all
Shall hear through me the Saviour's call.
For souls I toil, nor will I rest
While one remains unsaved, unblest.
If Christ could give His life to save,
Sure I can disappointment brave.

My Juniors for Jesus! He who gave
His all for me should surely have
All I possess. My Juniors I bring
And on His sovereign mercy fling,
Each loving soul, that He may bless
And fit for endless happiness.

My Juniors for Jesus! Oh, the bliss
Of feeling all my charge is His.
And when the recompense shall come,
The large reward for little done,
How sweet to meet around the throne
The Juniors on earth I called my own.
—Herbert Whitney in the Australian Christian Endeavor Link.

Looking Ahead.

Christian Endeavor faces the future. It exists less for today than for tomorrow. Its ambitions are all directed toward a coming day. It is to prove itself by its later fruits. The measure of a society's success is less what it is accomplishing in the immediate present than what it is accomplishing for the future fitness of the members. Now it is in the business of training. The test comes afterward. Every Endeavorer should work with this thought in mind. He should never lose sight of the time when he will be graduated from Christian Endeavor and enter the larger work of the church and kingdom. His business in Christian Endeavor is to get an equipment that will enable him to do great service in the fields of the future. The test of the efficiency of a society is very properly this: How is it affecting the future usefulness of its members? Over and over again we should recall this cardinal truth—that the proof of the success or failure of Christian Endeavor is to be found in the next generation of workers.—Forward.

Three Foreign Notes.

Lord Langford, president of the committee in charge of the last Irish Christian Endeavor convention, in his address of welcome said that the history of the Christian Endeavor movement is one of the most marvelous of stories and that God's providence has been very apparent through it all.

In a recent address Rev. John Pollock, president of the European Christian Endeavor Union, told how Dr. Clark had once told him he hit upon a name for the society after writing the first clause of the Christian Endeavor pledge, "I will strive to do," etc. It was after writing that word "strive" that the happy thought struck him to call it a society of Christian Endeavor—a society of Christian strivers.

India Christian Endeavor tells a soul stirring story of how the Christian Endeavorers of one society conquered the universal fear of cholera among the natives and went out in Christ's name through all the nearby country as the disease appeared, to sing, pray and comfort both the sick and their friends, and instead of timidity and distaste they found ever increasing joy filling their hearts as the opportunities multiplied and were seized.

New Blood Constantly.

"A Christian Endeavor society," says the Texas Christian Endeavorer, "needs new blood constantly. A society consisting of the same individual members for several years without change is sure to be sluggish in circulation, stiff in the joints and slow to mend. And it doesn't matter how good the quality of those members either."

Promise!

I promise that, as best I may,
I'll do my little task each day
And nothing shirk.
I'll let Christ have His way in me,
I'll show unswerving loyalty
In all my work.
—John B. Clements in Australian Roll Call.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SIXTEEN - DAY EXCURSIONS

$6.85 or $8.85 to **Atlantic City, Cape May,** Anglasea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Peermont and Stone Harbor, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

$8.85 or $10.85 to **Asbury Park, Long Branch,** West End, Elberon, Deal Beach, Allenhurst, North Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bradley Beach, Avon, Belmar, Como, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Manasquan, Brielle, and Point Pleasant, N. J.

Tickets at the lower rate good only in coaches. Tickets at the higher rate good in Parlor or Sleeping Cars in connection with proper Pullman tickets.

August 15, and 29, and September 12, 1907

SPECIAL TRAIN OF PARLOR CARS AND COACHES

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Stops will be made for dinner or dining car service will be provided. For stop-over privileges and full information consult nearest Ticket Agent.

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